THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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HELMBOLD.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT OF BUCHU

At the Cape of Good Hope the Hottentots have long used BUCHU for a variety of diseases; it was borrowed from those rude practitioners by the English and Dutch physicians, on whose recommendation it was employed in Europe, and has now come into general use. It is given chiefly in

GRAVEL, CHRONIC CATARRH OF BLADDER, FOR FEMALE WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY, FOR PROLAPSUS UTERI, DISEASES OF THE PROSTATE GLAND, RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE OF URINE

And all diseases requiring the aid of a diuretic, arising from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. It is also recommended in case

DYSPEPSIA, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, CUTANEOUS AFFECTIONS AND DROPSY.

To cure these diseases we must bring into action the muscles which are engaged in their various functions. To neglect them, however slight may be the attack, is sure to affect the bodily health and mental powers. Our FLESH and BLOOD are supported from these sources. Persons at every period of life, from

INFANCY TO OLD AGE,

And in every state of health, are liable to be subjects of these diseases. The causes in many instances are unknown. The patient has, however, an admirable remedy in

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

PREPARED BY

H. T. HELMBOLD.

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS,

NO. 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

AND

NO. 104 SOUTH TENTH STREET PHILA.

HELMBOLD

THE TENNESSEE ELECTION.

Governor Brownlow Re-elected by Thirty Thousand Majority—Complete Success of the Radical Ticket—Radical Negroes Discharged by Conservative Employers.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., August 2.—Further returns indicate a majority of at least thirty thousand for Governor Brownlow. The other radical candidates were elected.

A large number of negroes have been discharged by conservative employers for voting the radical ticket. They have been immediately given work in the Quartermaster's Department. General Carlin will to-morrow publish the names of all such employers. He has issued a circular to the Bureau agents throughout the State to assist the discharged freedmen, and also to compel a settlement of accounts with them by their late employers.

The Election at Chattanooga—A Flag Captured from the Conservatives by Radicals at Kingston.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., August 2.—All the necessary preparations were made by the city authorities yesterday to preserve the peace. The polls opened at 8 o'clock, and the colored League, organized *en masse*, formed in column at the polling place, till noon, when six hundred and eighty-nine votes had been cast, and nearly all the negroes had voted. Certificates were furnished by the League to many negroes from Georgia, who voted the radical ticket. The negro vote was cast solid for the radicals. The Metropolitan Police distributed radical tickets to negroes. The straight radical tickets were stamped with a broadaxe, meaning that the axe is laid at the root of the tree. This was done to prevent counterfeiting, and for the benefit of such negroes as could not read.

The utmost order and good feeling prevailed all day and night, and there was no intoxication. The whites who were not radicals held no conversation with the negroes, but let them have their own way.

The whole number of votes cast in the city is 925. Brownlow received 820, Etheridge 95, Stokes 822, Fleming (independent) 39. The whole radical ticket is elected by an overwhelming majority. Brownlow's majority in the county is estimated at 1225. Stokes is re-elected to Congress in the Third District.

Etheridge and Maynard spoke at Kingston on Wednesday. Colonel Byrd, a conservative, had the flag of his old regiment, the 1st Tennessee Infantry, on the stand while Etheridge was speaking. After the speaking was done the radicals captured the flag for their stand. The conservatives formed to charge and retake the flag, but were prevented by Etheridge. No other disturbance took place. All was quiet at last accounts, but the flag has not yet been returned.

VIRGINIA.

Adjournment of the Republican State Convention—Harmony in the Ranks—Speeches of Mr. Botts and Governor Pierpoint.

RICHMOND, Va., August 2.—The great 1st of August Convention has adjourned. The Republican party in Virginia is established, and by accident more than diplomacy, all parties and cliques are harmonized. Yesterday, as if fate had decreed it, Mr. Botts and his friends were excluded by the mass of colored people, and, to-day, by a most skilful master movement, the Convention adjourned before that gentleman and his friends could participate.

Hunnicutt is triumphant. He must now be regarded as the leader of the Republican party in Virginia. Botts, Pierpont, Judge Rives, and that class are now virtually his supporters.

After the adjournment Botts was allowed to address the assemblage, which had then resolved itself into a mass meeting. He defended himself against imputations and charges that had been circulated against him. He stated that he opposed the extension of suffrage at the Philadelphia Convention because he feared it would be an acquisition to the Democracy. That party was not dead; it had still to be fought. Mr. Botts also delivered a prepared address to the people of Virginia, which was well received. He endorsed, on his own part and that of his friends, the action of the previous day.

Governor Pierpont made an address which, though short, was eminently Republican, and was well applauded.

Others followed, and the speaking continued until a late hour to-day, when the meeting adjourned.

Governor Pierpont has consented to stump the State at the solicitation of numerous citizens.

It is said by some of the leaders that the Convention was divided between Senator Wilson and General Grant for the Presidency, though it was not openly discussed.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Marshal Epping Arrested as a Good Joke—Gen. Sickles Does Not See the Point.

CHARLESTON, S. C., August 2.—United States Marshal Epping was arrested last night on a bogus charge preferred by some of his political opponents, who thought his arrest would be a good joke. The charge against him was said to be the sending of a challenge to C. C. Bowen, who was reputed to be the author of an abusive article relative to the Marshal published in the *Mercury*; and the whole gist of the trouble, according to these political jokers, lay in Epping's desire to lead the Republican party in this State. The truth is that Epping sent no challenge, and took no notice of the article in the *Mercury*. General Sickles, not appreciating such jokes, has ordered an investigation of the affair.

Registration in Sickles' District.

CHARLESTON, S. C., August 2.—General Sickles has issued his explanatory registration orders to-day. Registration will commence immediately.

General Robert E. Lee.

From the Alexandria (Va.) Gazette, July 31.

The following extract is taken from an interesting letter written by a lady in Liberty, Bedford county, Virginia, to a friend in this city:—"General Lee, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Mildred, stopped here for a night on his way to the White Sulphur. While here the General's old officers proposed giving him an entertainment in the shape of a dinner or supper, but he declined all public demonstrations. As he rode through the village on his departure the citizens assembled, and while he was passing along the streets every man raised his hat and stood with bowed head. The General also raised his hat, and this silent tribute of the people to their favorite General was indeed beautiful. A gentleman riding with the General at the time says 'that he felt like weeping, it being such a solemn tribute of respect—so silent and sad—not a voice was raised—'twas the heartfelt love of a conquered people for a beloved hero.'"

The Destitute Southern Widows and Orphans—Letter from Jeff. Davis.

MONTREAL, C. E., July 19.—To Captain J. G. Ryan:—My Dear Sir—The cause in which you are engaged is one most near to my heart, and it will, I trust, be advanced by your efforts. The field you have chosen for your voluntary labors encourages hope of much success. A free, brave, Christian people may not be slow to hear and to respond to the call you make. The organization of the association at New Orleans gives full assurance that the funds placed in the hands of their Board of Directors will be properly and judiciously applied. Thanking you for the zeal manifested, and wishing you prosperity and happiness, I am very respectfully yours,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

THE LOCKOUT IN PITTSBURG.

Compromise Between the Ironmasters and Ironworkers—What Has Been Lost by the Strike—Effect on the Business of Pittsburg.

From the Pittsburg (Penn.) Commercial, August 2.

The great lockout, as it is now generally termed, which has since the 12th of January last closed, or nearly closed, our rolling mills, is now regarded by all parties concerned as at an end. The ironworkers generally appear to be satisfied with the compromise, and express their intention of observing it.

The suspension of labor has been one of the most extensive that has ever occurred in this locality, and the effects have been felt by all classes of society. It was rumored, in December, 1866, that on the 15th of the following January the various iron mills in the city and vicinity would suspend business on account of a difficulty about wages. The proprietors of the rolling mills had notified their puddlers that the wages they were paying would have to be reduced, as they could no longer give $9 per ton. The workingmen refused to submit to any reduction, and a strike, or lockout, as it is now called, was the result. On Monday, December 10, the rolling mill of Jones & Loughlin, Brownstown, which had been paying $9 per ton for a week, stopped. Saturday, January 12, the Duquesne Iron Works and the rolling mill of Zug & Co., in the Fifth Ward, stopped. Nearly all the mills in the vicinity also stopped at this time. The only mills that continued in operation were the following:—Lyon, Shorb & Co., Monongahela Borough; Hutchinson, Glass & Co., Soho Run; Gregg's mills, Four Mile Run; and the mills of Hussey, Wells & Co., Fifth Ward. These mills continued to run all winter. On Monday, April 1, several of the mills commenced running a few furnaces, paying $9 per ton. Affairs remained in this state, with no immediate prospects of a settlement, until a card appeared, April 24, from Messrs. Zug & Co., of the Sable Works, stating that they would hand over their mill one year to any responsible party, on the condition that the mill should be run to the extent of its capacity, and the party should pay over to them, as their share of the profits, the average difference between the prices then demanded in Pittsburg, and those then paid over in Eastern Pennsylvania, New York, New England, and New Jersey. This proposition was not accepted. At this time several of the mills were running partially, and there were not so many men out of employment as during the winter. The mill of Jones & Laughlin started April 30, and has been running ever since. Zug & Co. also started the first of May. The Duquesne Iron Works also commenced running. These establishments, however, still claimed that they could not afford to pay the prices asked, and did not run the full number of furnaces.

On Saturday morning, June 22, a train of cars direct from New York arrived at the Union Depot, containing over two hundred iron workers from Germany. These were put at work in some of the mills, and considerable excitement was the result.

In the early part of last week a committee from the Iron Masters' Association, and a committee from the Iron Workers' Association, met and agreed upon a compromise, which was submitted to the last mentioned body on Saturday evening last, and ratified by them. This compromise allows the boilers nine dollars per ton until the 17th of the present month. After that they submit to a reduction of one dollar per ton, with an agreement that a further reduction shall take place in case the price of iron decreases. This arrangement seems to be accepted by all parties as final, and in a few weeks the mills will undoubtedly be running to their full capacity.

The number of men out of employment March 1 was estimated to be as follows:—Puddlers, 700; helpers, nail laborers, and others dependent on the work of the puddlers for support, 3000; miners on the south side of the Monongahela, on the Youghiogheny and the Pennsylvania Railroad, 1000; iron moulders, 360; laborers dependent on their work for employment, 1000; glass-blowers, 300; laborers dependent on them for work, 700. This makes the total number of men out of employment at that time 7000. An average of $3 per day for these men would be a low estimate at the prices paid at the time of the strike; at this rate, from January 1 to March 31, the wages paid would have been about $1,302,000. At this time some of the mills starting furnished part of the men with work. Allowing 5000 to have been out of employment since that time, and to remain so until the new arrangement goes into effect, and their wages at the same rate would amount to $1,680,000. The total amount of money, had the mills not stood idle, that would have been paid out, therefore, is $2,982,000. This estimate, perhaps, will not cover half the loss which our city has sustained by the lockout.

Californians at the Siege of Queretaro.

From the San Francisco Alta Californian.

The readers of the *Alta* will remember the departure of Colonel George M. Green with a party of sixty Americans, veterans of the United States volunteer service, from San Francisco for Mexico, upwards of a year since, and the subsequent notice of their receiving positions in the Liberal Army of Mexico, after a terrible march in midsummer through Arizona and Chihuahua—a march in which two of their number gave out and died by the way. The following letter from Colonel Green to his brother in this city shows that the old Californians were in the thickest of the fight, and gives some interesting particulars of the fall of Maximilian:—

QUERETARO, May 15—4 P. M.—Dear Brother:—It is with pleasure that I write to let you know that the long war is over. This morning at 6 o'clock we attacked the place in force, and at 8 o'clock we had occupied the principal positions. It was quite cheering to us after having been on the outside for seventy days. We had hardly taken off our clothes during the whole siege, as Maximilian's force was nearly equal to our own, and we were compelled to be on the watch day and night; but we have had our reward. My small command, with sixty American officers, which composes the Legion of Honor, captured the Carlotta Regiment of Cavalry, 500 strong, with 80 officers, among them several chiefs. Our victory is complete. We have taken Maximilian, with Miramon and all the principal Generals of the empire, all the artillery and transportation—in fact, making a clean sweep. We have 10,000 prisoners.

The first thing our noble General Corona did on entering the city was to issue rations of beef and bread to the starving inhabitants. I have just seen Maximilian, who takes it quite coolly, but says he is Emperor no more. We have with him captured a great many foreigners, who, I fear, will all be shot. Max expects to be sent out of the country, and I hope to have the honor of escorting him to Santa Cruz.

Queretaro is a beautiful place, with 40,000 inhabitants. It was here that the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo was signed. I shall leave to-morrow, with my command, for the City of Mexico; forty-five leagues hence, where we shall remain until the President arrives. We hope our stay will be short, as we are now anxious to get back to the shores of the Pacific once more. * * * * *

GEORGE M. GREEN.

The Unadilla Bank Failure.

TROY, N. Y., August 2.—I learn to-night that it is contemplated to institute criminal proceedings against the President and Cashier of the Unadilla Bank, on the ground that the failure of the bank is alleged to be a preconcerted swindle, though I imagine this will be hard to prove. They have made an assignment to Sands & Loomis, which step is said to involve the question of their ability to pay the depositors, not only of the old Unadilla Bank, but likewise of the Unadilla National Bank. It also now appears that in many instances the President and Cashier gave their individual notes to ignorant country depositors, who supposed, until the bank departed this life, that they held certificates of deposit. The liabilities are latest estimated from a quarter to half a million of dollars, with few if any assets of reliable value.

I am advised of further trouble among these banks. A crisis would appear to be at hand.

SECOND EDITION

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

General Grant Opposes the Removal of Generals Sheridan and Pope.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, August 3.—General Grant has been in constant consultation with the President for several hours, both yesterday and to-day. It is said that a grave controversy has been indulged in. General Grant is reported to have expressed the opinion that the President would overstep his power in removing General Sheridan under the recent act of Congress. This opinion is based upon a thorough examination of the whole subject made by Major General John A. Rawlings, Chief of Staff, and an able constitutional lawyer, and Chief Justice Chase. Under the influence of General Grant's reasoning on this point, the President delays his order removing Sheridan and appointing Hancock to succeed him.

The affair will probably remain in *statu quo* until the return of Attorney-General Stanbery. These reports create much talk here, and fears of a collision between Grant and the President are visible.

Scarcity of Naval Seamen.

The Navy Department is much embarrassed by the difficulty of obtaining the proper proportion of trained seamen required for vessels intended for the relief of those now serving on foreign stations. The Minnesota, a noble frigate, has been detained at New York nearly a month on this account. She has her full complement of marines, firemen, and landsmen; but is, or was, deficient in seamen, the frigates Franklin and Guerriere having exhausted the supply of the receiving ships.

Upton vs. Casey, et al.

It is reported here, among military men, that General Casey, author or compiler of the "Infantry Tactics" now employed in the army and marine corps, and his publisher are exerting all their influence to prevent the adoption of the new tactics of Brevet Major-General Upton, which have been recommended by two Army Boards as superior to those bearing Casey's name. The President of the last Board, which met at West Point on the 9th ultimo, was General Grant, who is said to favor the change.

TRIAL OF JOHN H. SURRATT.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—The trial of John H. Surratt was resumed this morning in the Criminal Court, Judge Fisher presiding.

Mr. Pierrepont addressed the jury on behalf of the prosecution, and said he had not yet had an opportunity to address the jury, but his time had now come. "Yea, all that a man hath will he give for his life." This is as true to-day as it was in the days of Job, and to secure life he will give up his liberty, resort to any measures, give up home and friends, desert father and mother, sister and brother, and he will even commit perjury, and "jump the life that is to come, to save the life that now is." Just so far as the counsel feels interested in a case, just so far will they become imbued with the feelings of their client.

Mr. Pierrepont then referred to the fact that, while the other counsel knew the jurors, he was a comparative stranger, but he did not feel altogether like a stranger, and if he met them in his own city, or elsewhere, he could meet them as friends. He had come into this case at no little personal sacrifice, for when the case commenced he had just taken his seat in the New York Constitutional Convention, which was now in session.

He explained how he came into the case upon the request of the Attorney-General and the Secretary of State, and he averred that no other member of the Cabinet knew of his retainer until he came on here and entered into the case. When Mr. Lincoln was assassinated he (Mr. Pierrepont) was sent here by a committee of New York citizens to attend his funeral, and when standing in the East Room, and his tears were falling freely, he would have considered himself derelict to duty if he had not at that time resented any insult coming from an enemy of his country. He felt this was as solemn a scene as at the funeral, and he would indulge now in no petty quarrels. In pursuing this argument, he would not cast any vituperation or abuse upon the prisoner. He did not know John H. Surratt except that we were to try him as one of the assassins of the President.

In commenting on the evidence he would make no individual assertion, but his business was to convince the jury that the accused was guilty. If he did that he expected a verdict of guilty. If he did not so convince them, he neither wanted nor expected a verdict. He was here for the purpose of showing that Surratt was a member of a conspiracy that resulted in the death of Abraham Lincoln by the hand of John Wilkes Booth. He did not see why Mrs. Surratt's name should be brought in.

[*Continued in our next edition.*]

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Arrival of United Steamer Resaca, with the Yellow Fever on Board—Eighteen Deaths on the Voyage—Half a Million of Internal Revenue Receipts in July.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 2.—The United States steamer Resaca has arrived from Panama, with the yellow fever on board. She reports sixty-eight cases on the voyage up and eighteen deaths. Most of the dead were buried at sea. The sickness was confined to the crew of one hundred and thirty-five persons. There was not one case among the twenty officers. Sixteen cases are reported on board now, and no communication of the vessel with the shore is permitted.

The Pacific mail steamship Montana also arrived from Panama, with New York passengers, July 11. No cases of fever are reported, but two deaths from other causes.

The registry of voters is proceeding in this city. Nearly twenty thousand are already registered.

The Internal Revenue receipts at San Francisco for July amount to nearly half a million.

The Central Pacific Railroad has just completed grading twenty-five miles east of the Summit Mountains. They are now hauling iron to lay the track. The Summit tunnel will be done in two months. The track is in good order, and the business with Nevada large.

The fifth arrival from the Northern Cod Fisheries to-day reports that the total catch this season will amount to 122,000.

The receipts of wheat continue large at $1·80@1·85.

The coinage at the Mint in this city for the fiscal year ending in June is over $19,000,000.

FROM CINCINNATI TO-DAY.

Fire at a Foundry—Loss $20,000—Festival of the Dental Association.

CINCINNATI, August 3.—The foundry of Charles Kilgour, on Third street, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is probably $20,000, on which there is about $8000 insurance.

The Dental Association that has been in Convention here for the past week, met at Hopkins' Hall last evening, at an entertainment provided by the Cincinnatians. A number of toasts were offered and speeches made by prominent members of the Association. The entertainment was thoroughly enjoyed, and at a late hour the guests departed, with pleasant recollections of the festal evening.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 3.—Chicago and Rock Island, 101¾; Reading, 106⅝; Canton Company, 50; Erie, 75¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 122; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 94¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 106¼; Michigan Central, 110; Michigan Southern, 80¾; New York Central, 104¾; Illinois Central, 118; Cumberland preferred, 30½; Virginia 6s, 51; Missouri 6s, 103¾; Hudson River, 119; Five-twenties, 1862, 112; do. of 1864, 109¾; do. of 1865, 110; do. new issue, 108¼; Ten-forties, 102⅝; Seven-thirties, first series, 107¾; all others, 107¾; Exchange steady. Gold, 140¾.

Highway Robbery.

ST. LOUIS, August 3.—The United States Express was robbed of about $1700, near Maysville, Lafayette county, yesterday morning, by three men who stopped the stage. The passengers were also robbed of considerable money and other valuables.

Salute in Honor of Tennessee.

HARRISBURG, August 3.—A salute was fired this morning, under the supervision of General Russell, by order of Governor Geary, in honor of the victory in Tennessee.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Pierce—Desertion cases and miscellaneous business were before the Court to-day.

The habeas corpus list was called, but there was no new case ready for hearing. In one case—The Commonwealth ex rel., pro Magee, vs. The Commandant of the United States Navy Yard, a writ for the discharge of a minor from the United States Navy service—the relator proposed putting in a substitute, and hence the matter was continued.

Desertion cases were then taken up.

The case of the City vs. Patrick Flynn was resumed. This was a suit for maintenance brought by the wife, on the ground of having been deserted by her husband. The wife stated that her husband's violent and cruel conduct rendered her life burdensome and intolerable, and therefore she was forced to leave him. She said that liquor was the cause of her husband's bad treatment towards her, and if he would not drink he would be a good husband.

The defendant called witnesses to prove his good character for sobriety, and offered to take his wife back to his house, and treat her well.

The Court made an order of three dollars per week for the wife, and added that when the defendant reformed his habits, and kept away from liquor shops, the order would be suspended, and the wife permitted to go back to his home.

City vs. William H. Baroux. This was a suit for maintenance of the defendant's wife and two children upon the ground of desertion. Mrs. Baroux testified that she had been married to the defendant about five years, and had two children living. They lived at No. 1143 S. Sixteenth street, the defendant paying the rent and supplying the money for the table. But she left her husband on the 6th of May last, because he did not clothe her properly, and was so disagreeable about the house that she could not live peaceably with him.

The defendant being called to the stand, testified that he has been for some years a compositor at King & Baird's printing establishment, in Sansom street. This difficulty was caused by his wife's mother, who attempted to rule his household and his wife's conduct towards him. He put her mother out of his house on the 1st of May, and on the 6th she left. He was perfectly willing to take her back to his home and provide for her. The wife had no ground upon which to base this action, and therefore, with the suggestion that the parties go home together and endeavor to live together harmoniously, the case was continued.

Margaret Welsh was discharged from an arrest under the professional thief law. She was arrested in Filbert street, in company with a person suspected of being a professional thief, but there was no evidence to show that she was other than an honest woman.

City vs. William Hyer. In this case the defendant was tried for the support of his aged mother. Jacob Hyer, the defendant's brother, testified that his mother was aged eighty-one or eighty-two years, and was perfectly helpless; she was at the Episcopal Hospital, where he and his sister were paying her board and defraying other expenses. The defendant, the witness stated, had done nothing for her support, though he has competent means.

The defendant stated that he had for many years taken care of his mother, but that he was at the present time unable to do anything. However, the Court made an order for $2·50 per week, which the defendant said he would endeavor to pay.

City vs. Samuel C. Lawrence. In this case the wife testified that she had been married to the defendant about three years and during that time her husband has not lived with her more than four months. The last time she went to live with him he kept her at his father's house three weeks and then she was turned out. He has done nothing for the support of herself and child and she was compelled to have recourse to the Guardians of the Poor.

The defendant stated that he was physically unable to work, and has himself been dependent upon his father and sister.

The Court decreed an order of $1 per week for the wife and $1·50 for the child.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, August 3, 1867.

The Board of Brokers held but one session to-day, and the business is consequently very light. The inclement weather was another addition to the many causes at work to keep the market in its present depressed condition. Government stocks show some light improvement. The Sixes of 1881 were quoted at 110¼ bid, and 110½ asked; coupon Five-twenties at 112 bid, and 112¼ asked; Ten-forties at 102⅛@102¼; and Seven-thirties at 107⅞@108.

In State Loans there were no transactions reported. For the second series 102¼ was bid; and for the third, 102½. The coupon 5s were not offered under 98.

City loans firmly maintained former figures, and holders of new loan were asking 100¼.

The share list was again very weak. Pennsylvania Railroad declined ¼ and Reading ¼; Camden and Amboy sold at last figures; 122 was bid for Philadelphia and Trenton; 30 for Little Schuylkill; 64 for Norristown; 57½ for Minehill; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 58 for Lehigh Valley; 29 for Elmira; 28 for Catawissa preferred; 54 for Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore; and 44½ for Northern Central.

The Passenger Railroad stocks were very dull. We quote 76 bid for Second and Third; 62 for Tenth and Eleventh; 19 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 29 for Spruce and Pine; 45½ for West Philadelphia; 13 for Hestonville; 28½ for Ridge Avenue; and 37 for Union.

Canal stocks were excessively dull, with 45½ bid for Lehigh; 30 for Chesapeake and Delaware; and 16½ for Susquehanna.

In Bank and other stocks there were no changes to note.

Gold was a little firmer this morning, 140¼ being the average rate.

—The probability of capital finding its way from Europe to this country in consequence of the glut of gold there, continues to be a subject of discussion. It is an interesting fact that the present is only the third time on which the Bank of England rate of discount has been reduced to two per cent., the former occasions having been in 1852 and 1862. In 1852 it remained at that point for eight months and a half. The coin and bullion in both departments amounted on the 17th of July to £22,686,726—a larger sum than it ever held before, although the Bank of France has the equivalent of more than thirty millions sterling. The extreme rate of ten per cent. has only been reached twice in the history of the Bank, namely, in November, 1857, and again last year during the financial crisis.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"The supply of money on call continues largely in excess of the wants of the street. Leading houses get a good deal of money at 4@5 per cent., but at the same time 6 is freely paid by houses not inclined to change their loans daily. For commercial paper the rates are unchanged. Short paper only passes at cheap rates, and doubtful credit and long engagements are made to pay high interest."

—The total national debt was as follows at the dates mentioned, exclusive of the amount in the Treasury:—

1864.		1866.	
June 28	$1,740,036,689	May 1	$2,827,676,871
July 26	1,805,523,864	June 1	2,799,979,450
August 30	1,878,565,263	August 1	2,770,416,608
September 30	1,955,973,716	September 1	2,728,314,835
1865.		October 1	2,701,550,769
March 31	2,366,955,077	November 1	2,681,636,966
May 31	2,635,205,753	December 1	2,684,995,875
August 31	2,757,689,571	1867.	
September 30	2,744,947,726	January 1	2,675,062,505
October 31	2,740,854,758	February 1	2,685,773,339
November 30	2,714,633,314	March 1	2,690,567,289
1866.		April 1	2,663,713,374
January 1	2,807,316,357	May 1	2,668,875,698
February 1	2,824,391,500	June 1	2,687,049,519
March 1	2,827,868,059		

By the above it will be observed that there was a net increase of the debt between the end of June, 1864, and the end of May, 1867, of $947,003,830.

—The value of the gold imported into England in the five months ending May 31, this year, was £4,483,897, as compared with £5,745,456 in the corresponding period of 1866, and £5,127,943 in the corresponding period of 1865. Of these totals the United States yielded £1,228,338, £1,957,822, and £1,374,684; and Australia £1,991,777, £2,179,925, and £1,152,852. The total exports of gold from British ports in the five months ending May 31 amounted to £2,583,924 as compared with £2,625,972 in the corresponding period of 1866, and £2,517,424 in the corresponding period of 1865. In these totals the exports of gold to France figured for £1,621,598, £2,472,935 and £1,257,348 respectively.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$700 City 6s, New......100		5 sh Penna R........ 53¼
$1600 do. New..ls..100		20 do........ 53⅛
$2000 Susq Bds........ 67		4 do........ 53⅛
$1000 Sun & Erie 7s....100		25 do........ 53¼
1 sh Cam & Am..b5..125¾		100 sh Read R.....b30. 53⅛
20 do..........ls..125½		100 do.......b30. 53⅛
6 sh Leh V R sc...... 35¼		100 do........ 53⅛
500 sh Keyst'e Zinc.... 1⅛		100 do........ 53⅛
100 sh St Nich Cl........ ⅜		

No Second Board on Saturdays until further notice.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 110¼@110½; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 112@112¼; do., 1864, 109½@109¾; do., 1865, 109¾@110¼; do. new, 108⅛@108⅜; 5s, 10-40s, 102¼@102½; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 107⅝@107⅞; do., 2d series, 107½@107⅞; 3d series, 107½@107⅞; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 117¼.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110¼@110½; do. 1862, 112@112¼; do., 1864, 109½@109¾; do., 1865, 109¾@110¼; do., 1865, new, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 1867, new, 108⅛@108⅜; do. 5s, 10-40s, 102¼@102½; do. 7·30s, Aug., 107⅝@107⅞; do., June, 107⅝@107⅞; do., July, 107⅝@107⅞; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119½@119¾; do., October, 1864, 118¼@118½; do., December, 1864, 117¼@117½; do., May, 1865, 116¾@117; do., Aug., 1865, 115¾@116; do., September, 1865, 115¼@115½; October, 1865, 114¾@115; Gold, 140¼@140½. Silver, 133@134½.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110¼@110½; old 5-20s, 112@112¼; 5-20s, 1864, 109½@109¾; do., 1865, 109¾@110¼; do., July, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 1867, 108⅛@108⅜; 10-40s, 102¼@102½; 7·30s, Aug., 107⅝@107⅞; do., June, 107⅝@107⅞; do., July, 107⅝@107⅞; Gold, 139¾@140.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, August 3.—The unfavorable condition of the weather to-day had a tendency to intensify the dullness which already existed, and the attendance at the Commercial Exchange was quite small. The demand for Flour was entirely from the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels, in lots at $7·75@8·25 for superfine; $8·50@11 for old and new wheat extra; $10@12 for Northwestern extra family; $10@12·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $12@15·50 for new wheat do. do., and fancy. A small lot of Rye Flour sold at $8·25. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is a moderate demand for fair to choice Wheat, but common quality is not wanted. Sales of 2000 bushels new Pennsylvania and Southern Red at $2·25@2·30; 400 bushels Ohio sold on secret terms. Rye ranges from $1·55 to $1·57 for old Pennsylvania and Western; 400 bushels new Pennsylvania sold at $1·45. Corn is rather better; sales of 2000 bushels yellow at $1·17@1·19, and 5000 bushels Western mixed at $1·12@1·13. Oats are quiet, with sales of 2000 bushels old at 90@92c., and new at 80@83c.

Nothing doing in either Barley or Malt.

Whisky is held at 25@30c. per gallon, in bond for common.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..................AUGUST 3.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..............70|11 A. M..............74|2 P. M..............77

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Hunter, Rogers, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Barque Idolique, Durkee, Antwerp, L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig L. Houghton, Norton, Portland, Warren, Gregg & Morris.
Schr E. J. Heraty, Meredith, Roxbury, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr C. R. Vickers, Benton, Dighton, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr G. Fales, Nickerson, Providence, Powelton Coal Co.
Schr H. B. McCauley, Cain, Boston, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr Mary G. Farr, Moloy, Providence, Westmoreland Coal Co.
Schr M. M. Weaver, Weaver, Boston, Powelton Coal Co.
Schr J. Whitehouse, Jones, Boston, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr L. A. Bayles, Bayles, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr A. Tirrell, Atwood, Boston, Wannemacher & Co.
Schr J. V. Wellington, Chipman, Boston, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.
Schr Lamartine, Griggs, Boston, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr Charlotte Fish, Scull, Salem, do.
Schr Express, Smith, Boston, Hammett & Neill.
Schr A. Truedell, Barrett, Boston, Rommel & Hunter.
Schr Nightingale, Beebe, Greenport, do.
Schr Reno, Foster, Portsmouth, Dovey, Bulkley & Co.
Schr J. J. Worthington, Terry, Providence, W. H. Johns & Bro.
Schr Charles Cooper, Nickerson, Chatham, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Nellie D. Shellhorn, Pawtucket, do.
Schr Sophie Ann, Smith, Providence, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr W. A. Crocker, Baxter, Boston, do.
Schr Bonny Ives, Holt, Portland, New York and Schuylkill Coal Co.
Schr Hamburg, Sprague, Salem, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr M. Holmes, Tapley, Boston, Captain.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Brig Eliza McNeil, Small, 60 days from Genoa, with marble, etc., to V. A. Sartori.

Brig Helen O. Phinney, Boyd, from Portland, bound to Inagua, put into this port in distress, caused by a gale from S.SW. on 29th ult., off Chincoteague Light, L. I., during which she sprung a leak, which increased to 1000 strokes per hour. The H. O. P. has recently been recoppered, recaulked, and thoroughly repaired. Consigned to Warren, Gregg & Morris.

Schr G. Fales, Nickerson, 4 days from Providence, with mdse. to captain.

Schr Union Flag, Malony, 10 days from St. John, N. B., with lumber to D. Trump, Son & Co.

Schr J. Whitby, Henderson, 1 day from Odessa, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr G. D. Baker, Rocap, from Egg Harbor, with hay to T. O. Webb.

Schr E. J. Heraty, Meredith, from Rockport.
Schr Cohasset, Gibbs, from New Bedford.
Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, from New Bedford.
Schr C. R. Vickers, Dighton, from Dighton.
Schr Nightingale, Beebe, from Dighton.
Schr M. M. Weaver, Weaver, from Providence.
Schr Sophie Ann, Smith, from Providence.
Schr M. G. Farr, Moloy, from Providence.
Schr Bonny Ives, Holt, from Providence.
Schr M. Holmes, Tapley, from Providence.
Schr J. J. Worthington, Terry, from Newport.
Schr W. A. Crocker, Baxter, from Quincy.
Schr Lamartine, Griggs, from New Haven.
Schr Reading RR. No. 41, Neal, from Bridgeport.
Schr C. Cooper, Nickerson, from Harwich.
Schr J. Whitehouse, Jones, from Salem.
Schr Maria Roxana, Palmer, from New York.
Schr Reno, Foster, from New York.
Schr L. A. Bayles, Bayles, from New York.
Schr C. Fish, Scull, from Boston.
Schr Express, Smith, from Boston.
Schr A. Truedell, Barrett, from Boston.
Schr A. Tirrell, Atwood, from Boston.
Schr J. V. Wellington, Chipman, from Boston.

Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Fannie Fenton, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

AT WILMINGTON, DEL.

Schr R. J. Leonard, Haley, 10 days from St. John, N. B., with lumber to Warren, Gregg & Morris.

MEMORANDA.

Brig Rio Grande, Bennett, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 31st ult.

Schr Silas, Johnson, for Philadelphia or New York, sailed from Pawtucket 1st inst.

Schrs Maggie Jefferson, Jefferson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 1st inst.

Schr Grace Watson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norwich 1st inst.

Schrs Cerro Gordo, Hodgdon; Hiawatha, Newman; E. H. Naylor, Somers; M. D. Cranmer, Cranmer; H. Hand, Taylor; and L. Audenried, Crawford, hence, at Newburyport 31st ult.

Schr Gov. J. Y. Smith, Crowell, for Philadelphia or Baltimore, sailed from Providence 1st inst.

Schr A. May, McLaughlin, hence, at Pawtucket 31st ult., and sailed 1st inst. to return.

Yacht Northampton, Carrington, hence for Boston, at Little Egg Harbor 31st ult.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—Arrived, steamship Caledonia, from Glasgow.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, August 2.—Arrived, steamship Niagara, Blakeman, from Norfolk.

Ship Borealis, Henderson, from Shanghae.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Meddling in Mexico.

From the Tribune.

That a burnt child ought to dread the fire we know; we are not half so sure that he generally does. Indeed, it has often seemed to us that burnt children had a special proclivity for "the devouring element." Whoever knew a man ruined in character and fortune by gambling who thenceforth shunned inflexibly the blackleg's den? Whoever knew a man who had poured all he was worth down his throat that did not love the fiery fluid that had proved his perdition?

Still, we submit that he who has seen *others* fearfully burned, while himself unharmed, should know enough to keep cool, and it utterly amazes us, in view of the recent and bitter experience of France in Mexico, that we should have countrymen eager to imitate Napoleon's folly. There is no proof that the French were peculiarly obnoxious in Mexico; the natural instinct of independence, with the distrust and hatred of foreigners common to all ignorant and some tolerably intelligent people, fully accounts for the overthrow and death of Maximilian. The dullest, most illiterate "greaser" comprehends that the rule of foreigners in his country implies her incapacity for self-government, and he resents this all the more since he has a smothered suspicion that it is true.

The *Times* is moved by a recent preposterous manifesto to say:—

> "We are very happy that Senor Romero has seen fit to postpone the formation of a treaty between the United States and Mexico, 'for mutual protection against invasion and rebellion.' It may be all very well for us to do what we can to help Mexico out of her troubles; but for Mexico to send an army to help us in case of rebellion or invasion, is something we would rather not agree to. The idea was suggested to Romero by 'Mr. A. Watson,' *not* by Secretary Seward."

—The American people had better understand at the outset that all schemes of "mutual protection" or whatever specious name may be given to the meditated arrangement between our Government and Juarez, mean the saddling upon us of the Mexican debt. It is just this that makes Louis Napoleon as anxious now to get us into Mexico as he recently professed to be to rule us out. If Uncle Sam would just swallow Mexico bodily, he could not refuse to assume and pay her debt; and its amount, if he were once "in for it," would cause him to open his eyes. A few men would get rich out of Mexican mines and marts; but the great mass of us would find our already heavy burden of taxation largely increased.

Let Mexico alone. That is the sum of all wisdom on the subject. She has given us to understand, in executing Maximilian, that our Government's influence with her chieftains is naught—that she chooses to manage her own affairs—so let her. It is best in the long run for her—best every way for us. Let Napoleon seek reimbursement for his luckless venture anywhere but here. Hands off!

Another Presidential Move—The Proposed Flanagan Party.

From the Herald.

Two or three days ago the President issued a very sensible order to United States Marshals, instructing them to "observe with vigilance all persons whom they had reasonable cause to suspect" of filibustering purposes. The marshals were also authorized to "promptly interpose the authority of the United States" in these cases for the prevention of dangerous consequences. Occasion has arisen for the enforcement of this order sooner than seemed probable. Here is Flanagan, of Pennsylvania, and here are Welsh and Topsawyer, and other illustrious citizens of the same great Commonwealth—arrant filibusters all—and where are the marshals? Out of sight as yet; going down the round turn, and over the homestretch, and on the second half mile, and up the distance pole, and in all those sorts of places, but of course not where they ought to be—interposing the authority of the United States against the dangerous scheme of these political scapegraces and speculators and their filibustering attempt to build up a private party of their own, to the great disturbance and probable ruin of the regularly established parties that now control the people and the spoils. If there ever was a case for the marshals, this is one. If filibustering is dangerous anywhere, it is on occasions like this, where distinguished sons of the republic, with political ambition soaring beyond all ordinary control, with a hunger and thirst for office and plunder such as no possible party can hope to satisfy, throw themselves out of the common trammels of life, and start on a career as ambitious as that of Phæton, who took Apollo's ribbons for a day and ran his establishment into the Po. Having (perhaps) nothing to lose and (another perhaps) much to gain, who knows what parties they may destroy, or with what "sudden making of splendid names" they may illuminate the century? Who shall say that they may not make Andrew Johnson President, or, failing that, land him lower than a President of the United States ought to go?

Semmes, the illustrious Admiral of the once Confederate Navy, acknowledged recently the embarrassment of not knowing a man who had forced himself upon his attention. He had never before "heard of his name or fame." However we might desire such a refuge as this in regard to the Flanagan party, it is denied us. Who could expect to be credited in saying that he had never heard the name of Flanagan? We have heard the name of Welsh also. Nor can we conscientiously deny our familiarity with the name of Sawyer. We would not, however, undertake to answer for the identity of the particular Flanagan, Welsh, and Sawyer in question; but they cannot pretend to be more respectably obscure than others of their names, and, therefore, this point is of less consequence. There is one identity we can answer for, and that is the identity of their little game. We have seen that played in all sorts of shapes, in all sorts of ways and under all conceivable names, and it is still the same old game. Indeed, we have been expecting the appearance of Flanagan, Welsh, and Sawyer with this grand game for about five days. That number of days ago, if we remember accurately, the President was reported as saying that "the McClellan vote, the anti-negro suffrage vote, and the Southern vote would elect the next President." That sentence was seed that has already sprouted, and promises to bloom into the great Flanagan party. It is not important whether this delegation answers for the anti-negro suffrage or McClellan vote—they will accept the offices for either or both; and their intention to form a new party, distinct from either of the great political parties—if carried out—will furnish a broad and roomy platform that any one can stand upon. Indeed, it will be so broad that it may become identified with the general surface, and so be no platform at all. Mr. Johnson has left "the issues of the hour" in the hands of Flanagan, however, and in such hands they are sure to be safe; although if by the phrase the "issues of the hour" he means the disposal of the offices, we are not sure that the "McClellan vote" will feel that confidence in Flanagan that his very name inspires in us.

It remains to be seen how this development will affect the general Presidential canvass. Of course its influence will be great, for this suddenly appearing Flanagan party, bearing the fortunes of Mr. Johnson, vitalized by his principles and kept together by his patronage, will make a grand centre of attraction for all free political lances. Wendell Phillips, who wants a man of words for the Presidency, might do worse than take Johnson. Greeley has declared his desire for a candidate whose principles are known—and what man's principles are better known than Johnson's are? Indeed, Mr. Johnson is exactly the candidate defined by Greeley and Phillips in their vague attempts to say what sort of a candidate is necessary, and thus there is high probability that they will come into the Flanagan party, but too late, of course, to divide honors with its great originator. These are some of the changes that the development of the Flanagan party may bring about. There will of course be others; but we will not enter upon the labor of indicating them just now, being content for the present with pointing out the fact that, under the auspices of this new John Jones and man Friday Andy Johnson may look forward to a grander future than the Tennessee Senatorship.

The Destruction of the Crops.

From the Tribune.

A hideous plot has just been discovered in Pennsylvania, having for its object the destruction of the crops throughout the country. The band of midnight conspirators who met in Philadelphia have long meditated a sweeping blow, by which all kinds of food should be forever annihilated. We have the full particulars of this vile conspiracy, of which the notorious Joe Flanagan was the chief. Flanagan has long been known as one of the bitter enemies of the great political parties, from both of which he has repeatedly been expelled, under aggravating circumstances. Writhing under this disgrace, he resolved to ruin them both, that his own small party might spring suddenly into power. Various plans were suggested; throwing vast quantities of strychnine into the lakes and rivers was thought of, but rejected, as it was known that the Democrats never drink water. Then it was proposed to put arsenic in the whisky, but this was also abandoned as utterly harmless to the Republicans, and because the immense quantity of whisky consumed by the Democratic party would dilute, till it became powerless, all the poison that could be obtained. Other plans, costing to execute five, ten, and thirty dollars each, were rejected as too expensive. The plot was rapidly becoming what the Philadelphia papers call an imbroglio, when, as Joseph was one day mingling his tears with a plate of soup, it occurred to him that the capabilities of soup as an engine of national destruction had never been thoroughly developed. He thought with admiration of the superb scheme by which the Union-Conservative-Hunger-Committee of New York intend to turn General Grant into a soup ladle, and how he might imitate if not excel their effrontery. Before the soup was finished, the plot was matured.

Joseph contemplated nothing else than the creation of a famine throughout the land. Five or six men, equal in capacity to himself, might, he thought, speedily produce a famine if the opportunity were afforded. With this end in view, he made known his nefarious scheme to one John Welsh, one Cosshall, one Sawyer, and one Bevan. Dreadful oaths of secresy were sworn over a bowl of soup, and the conspirators in their midnight conclaves practised nightly, and tested their power of consumption. The result inspired them with enthusiasm and confidence, and their long deprivation of office, formerly regretted, was now looked upon as Providential overruling, intended to increase their appetites. A few weeks of this practice was followed by such an alarming rise in the price of food in Philadelphia, that the conspirators were obliged to desist for want of funds, and compelled to strike the blow. They left Philadelphia, the price of provisions immediately fell, and went to Washington, where it immediately arose.

Their scheme was to ask the President to appoint them to office. That done, the fate of the nation would be sealed. They had obtained, by peeping through the key-hole of the Agricultural Bureau, the knowledge that the wheat crop would be 200,000,000 bushels; the Indian corn crop, 1,000,000,000 bushels; the oat crop, 200,000,000 bushels; the rice, barley, rye, and other crops, 500,000,000 bushels, and these statistics filled them with gratitude to Providence. Joseph decided that each of the five conspirators should hold as many offices as he could get; that the crops should be divided into five rations, to be equally distributed, he being responsible for the consumption of the rye—baked or distilled, as personal idiosyncrasies should determine. Everything being thus settled, the five conspirators—disguising their hunger lest it might reveal their plot—waited upon the President, and requested to be appointed postmasters. But, fortunately for the country, Mr. Johnson invited them to dinner, and after witnessing that performance with astonishment and fear, plainly told them that in duty to his own family he could not grant their request. He could not contemplate without weeping, he said, the spectacle of Minister Campbell crying for bread in vain, of Steedman and Fullerton reduced to the necessity of devouring each other, and expiring office-holders everywhere reproaching him with their untimely ends. No, gentlemen, he said, firmly, I cannot permit you to reverse the miracle by which a few fragments were made 12,000 loaves, and to turn 12,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 loaves into a few fragments. Hearing these terrible words, the conspirators burst into tears and retired, resolving to extort from General Grant his views upon the impartial distribution of soup and of fish-balls as a reward of Spartan fidelity to the Constitution. Such was the narrow escape of the people of this country! Had the arch-conspirator Joseph and his myrmidons obtained office, the crops would have been devoured, the Democracy and the Republicans annihilated, and starvation would have stared the nation in the face.

Mr. Jefferson and Patrick Henry.

From the World.

We read the other day in the Philadelphia *Age* a curious tract or memorandum by Mr. Jefferson on Patrick Henry. It is not a pleasant document. As it bears no date, one can only conjecture the circumstances and influences under which it was written, and it is natural to attribute it to that portion of Mr. Jefferson's life when, in absolute retirement at Monticello, he allowed himself to be embittered not only by memories of past animosities, but to be irritated into fresh resentments by busy, gossiping correspondents. His old age was not, in this respect, a picturesque one. He had the misfortune to keep a "note-book" and a "diary," and there he jotted down not only the occurrences of the day, which is the most innocent form of the nuisance "diary," but what other people told him, and what he fancied were his recollections. This Patrick-Henry memorandum reads very much like a page from "Ana." Mr. Jefferson never duly measured the new terror of death—posthumous publication of his private papers, and he has suffered grievously from it. Not so much, perhaps, as his great rival Hamilton, whose fame has literally been slaughtered by an unnatural son; but still the work of self-disparagement was pretty well done. His relatives and biographers have illustrated another defect of personal character, which is now very prominent. Mr. Jefferson never seemed to rise to the dignity of proud contentment with the great triumph which he and his party won over the Federalists, and which kept them in full possession of the Government for a quarter of a century—from 1800 to 1825. Mr. Madison did. Mr. Jefferson seemed always in a fume—in a political fret. He was always thinking of the Federalists and their chiefs as if they were in full life and in the field against him—angrily of Hamilton, who was in his bloody grave; as angrily of Burr, who had put him there, though an exile and an outcast; of Henry Lee; of Judge Marshall, who was out of his way, and moving innocently in the pure serene of his high function; of Washington, and now, it seems, of Patrick Henry. On his tomb Mr. Jefferson long after wrote what we must describe as the ill-natured epitaph which the *Age*, though evidently with some misgiving, reproduces.

As to Mr. Jefferson's recollections of Henry in early life and his comments on his professional qualifications and intellectual characteristics, we can say nothing. They may be just or not. Mr. Jefferson was a man of the pen, and not of the tongue. Patrick Henry was the reverse. Mr. Jefferson, in this memorandum, bows down in reverence to the triumphs of the pen, even when won by those whom he disliked as he did Mr. Jay and Mr. Dickinson. He rather pooh-poohs the "orator," and this thread of disparagement of Henry's intellect runs through this whole criticism, and must, we think, be apparent to every one. But there is, in our judgment, a graver defect in this "character" of Henry. It is historically inexact. It is worth notice, too, that Mr. Jefferson, who was a rhetorical artist, puts the sharp sting at the end. After whittling away Mr. Henry's name on small matters, and leaving chips all about him as to his "rapacity for fees," and his "parsimony," and "the Yazoo speculation," he winds up with the following, in which the reader will observe that, at one blow, in which all his spiteful energies are concentrated, he strikes Washington, Lee, and Henry:—

> "General Washington flattered him by an appointment to a mission to Spain, which he declined; and by proposing to him the office of Secretary of State, on the most earnest solicitation of General Henry Lee, who pledged himself that Henry should not accept of it. For General Washington knew that he was entirely unqualified for it, and, moreover, that his self-esteem had never suffered him to act as second to any man on earth. I had this fact from information, but that of the mission to Spain is of my own knowledge, because, after my retiring from the office of Secretary of State General Washington passed the papers to Mr. Henry through my hands. Mr. Henry's apostacy sunk him to nothing in the estimation of his country. He lost at once all that influence which Federalism had hoped, by cajoling him, to transfer with him to itself; and a man who, through a long and active life, had been the idol of his country beyond any one that ever lived, descended to the grave with less than its indifference, and verified the saying of the philosopher, that no man must be called happy until he is dead."

Here, so far as facts are concerned, Washington and Lee are most disparaged—the former as party to a small stratagem for buying up a political adversary by an offer (and that, too, of a cabinet office) which he knew would not be accepted, and General Lee as the go-between on the occasion. Unfortunately for Mr. Jefferson, facts (stubborn things), as now ascertained, do not support his theory. He ignores the fact that between Washington and Henry there had always been a kind feeling dating as far back as 1777, when Henry refused to join the "Cabal." Differences as to the Federal Constitution before its adoption, in which we incline to think, from what we see nowadays, Henry was right, separated them. But concurrence of opinion as to the insanity of the French Revolution—the bloody radicalism of the Convention in France, so like our "Convention" in the District of Columbia—brought them together again. This it is that Mr. Jefferson, crazy as he was on the subject of France, never forgave. *Hinc illae objurgationes.* As to the traffic for posts in the Washington Cabinet, there is not a shadow of foundation for the gossip. The private letters on the subject, unseen, of course, by Mr. Jefferson, are now in print. They tell a story very different from his imaginings. On the 17th of August, 1794, Lee wrote to Washington that he had met Mr. Henry in Virginia, who expressed some fears that mischief had been made, and that he (Henry) was looked upon as "a factious and seditious man" by the President. "He seems," says Lee, "to be deeply and sorely affected. It is very much to be regretted, for he is a man of positive virtue as well as of transcendent talents." Washington replied at once that there was no foundation for this idea; and added, and it shows how long Washington remembered the base means once employed to ruin him:—"On the question of the Constitution, Mr. Henry and myself, it is well known, have been of different opinions, but personally I have always respected and esteemed him; nay, more, I have conceived myself under obligations to him for the friendly manner in which he transmitted to me some insidious anonymous writings that were sent to him in the close of the year 1777, with a view to embark him in the opposition forming against me at that time." This was communicated to Henry, who at once said in a letter, every word of which is instinct with patriotism:—"My present views are to spend my days in privacy. If, however, it shall please God, during my life, so to order the course of events as to render my feeble efforts necessary for the safety of the country in any, even the smallest degree, that little which I can do shall be done. Whenever you may have an opportunity I shall be much obliged by your presenting my best respects and duty to the President, assuring him of my gratitude for his favorable sentiment towards me." It was in this letter he said, "Although a Democrat myself, I like not the late Democratic societies." These societies, we all know, were Mr. Jefferson's pets, even when he was in Washington's Cabinet. In October, 1795, Washington wrote, not to Lee, whose agency in reconciliation had long since ceased, but to Edward Carrington, that he was desirous to bring Mr. Henry into his Cabinet, but feared he would not accept the place, and on the 9th of October he offered him the post of Secretary of State. Mr. Jefferson says he made the offer, knowing he was unfit, and under an assurance from Lee that it would not be accepted—a very disingenuous and discreditable trick. Washington's letter lies before us, and we wish we had room to print every word of it. Its first words—remember, reader, it is Washington who writes—"whatever may be the reception of this letter, truth and candor shall mark its steps. You doubtless know that the office of State is vacant; and no one can be more sensible than yourself of the importance of filling it with a person of abilities, and one in whom the public would have confidence. My wish is that you will accept it," and then he adds:—

> "My ardent desire is, and my aim has been as far as depended upon the Executive department, to comply strictly with all our engagements, foreign and domestic; but to keep the United States free from connection with every other country, to see them independent of all, and under the influence of none. In a word, I want an *American* character, that the powers of Europe may be convinced we act for ourselves and not for others. This, in my judgment, is the only way to be respected abroad and happy at home, and not, by becoming the partisans of Great Britain or France, create dissensions, disturb the public tranquillity, and destroy, perhaps forever, the cement which binds the Union. I am satisfied these sentiments cannot be otherwise than congenial with your own. I ask your aid in carrying them into effect."

Does this look like a half-hearted offer, such as Mr. Jefferson represents it? Mr. Henry declined the position in a letter which has not been preserved, and Colonel Pickering was appointed.

In the last years of their lives Washington and Henry corresponded on terms of the most affectionate intimacy. Washington begged him to go back to the Virginia Legislature, which he did, and it was at this time Henry wrote a letter, from which we wish, in conclusion, we could make some extracts, every word of which, if seen, would have been gall and wormwood to Mr. Jefferson and his Gallomaniacs. We are compelled here to close our effort to do exact justice to the honored dead—especially the dead of that great and glorious Commonwealth—the mother of States and creator of the constitutional Union—now, Niobe in her voiceless woe.

The Military Commanders—The President and His Policy.

From the Times.

The intention of the President to remove General Sheridan naturally affords encouragement to the opponents of the law in other military districts. The enemies of the Union and of honest government in Louisiana, who have succeeded in enlisting the support of the President, are already followed by kindred spirits from Alabama. "If Sheridan is to be removed, why not Pope?" is the query with which they corner Mr. Johnson. To this inquiry there can be no satisfactory answer. The course of the two Generals named has been identical in principle and purpose. Both have interpreted the law in the same sense, and both have deemed the deposition of untrustworthy civil officers essential to the effective working of the reconstruction scheme. If the President, then, interfere for the benefit of the Rebels and the corrupt politicians at New Orleans, can he do less for his friends and petitioners at Mobile? Their complaints come within the same category. They are as reasonable, as just, as proper in one case as in the other. If Sheridan is to be decapitated, with what decency can Pope be allowed to keep his official head? Nay, if Sheridan is to suffer because of his fidelity to the loyal purposes of the people, and his adherence to the known intent of the law, who among the district commanders will care to expose himself to the suspicion of being unfaithful to his trust? For, plainly speaking, that will be the imputation under which every commander will rest who may not suffer from the President's abuse of the power of removal. When he inflicts the threatened punishment upon Sheridan, whose offense is the administration of the law in the interest of the Union rather than of the Rebellion, Pope and Sickles and Orr and Schofield may well pray to share the same fate. Not to be removed will be to incur suspicions which few besides the President are willing to encounter.

But how will the removal of Generals who have proved themselves loyal and energetic help the President? His object, as we understand it, is quite as much to defy Congress as to punish officers who have acted according to a stern sense of duty. His organs tell us that he will not suffer General Grant to exercise the authority which the Supplementary act explicitly reposes in him; that he (Mr. Johnson), will assert his right to revise the district commanders' action, to check their proceedings, and to dictate the course they shall pursue. There can be no doubt as to the meaning of these intimations. They foreshadow another conflict between the President and the representatives of the people. Whether he intend it or not, they will provoke a storm before which all he has and all he can do will be swept into nothingness. If he were not insensible to the signs of the times, he would hear and heed the mutterings which the mere anticipation of the removal of Sheridan has evoked. He would remember that the misinterpretation of the law which the Attorney-General's opinions rendered possible brought Congress together one month ago; and he would thence infer the probable effect of proceedings by which he proposes to array the power of the Executive openly against the will of Congress, and to get rid of those in whom that body reposes unbounded confidence.

Another circumstance is not unworthy of Mr. Johnson's attention. The advocates of impeachment have been in a minority thus far, in consequence of a desire to avoid extreme measures, as well because of the country's need for peace, as because of the belief that the President would interpose no further obstacle to the operation of the law. All this will change the moment Mr. Johnson makes known his purpose to disregard the law, and to employ the opportunities of his position adversely to the Congressional plan. Think you that such a display as that which Mr. Johnson is confidently said to contemplate will not invest the demand for impeachment with a vitality it has not hitherto possessed? Here will be a positive act—an unmistakable contravention of the law—just such an issue as the extremists have watched for; and who can doubt its effect on the popular mind and on Congress? Beginnings of this effect may be traced now. Journals which have steadily deprecated impeachment, hint that, after all, it may be a necessity. The Chicago *Tribune* and the Albany *Evening Journal* are of the number. The habitually moderate Providence *Journal*, inspired as it is by Senator Anthony, recognizes the necessity for pointing out the tendency of the President's conduct to strengthen the impeachment party. Nothing short of blindness or fatuity can ignore the fact. The States composing the Government, having put down the Rebellion and asserted their determination to enforce certain conditions upon the South, are not likely to permit the President to resist their will. We are reluctant to abandon the hope that prudent friends will induce him to arrest his steps ere the fatal line be passed. For if the contest really become one between Mr. Johnson and his policy and the governing States and their policy, the result will be beyond dispute. The country may suffer meanwhile from embittered strife, but Mr. Johnson will assuredly find himself powerless before the outraged patience and patriotic instincts of the people.

Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865,'66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Erricsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

It is idle to talk, as Mr. Johnson's apologists do, of the grievances inflicted upon him by recent legislation. His authority is a small matter compared to the reconstruction of the Union on a sound basis. And, though he may well chafe under restrictions which his own ill judgment provoked and justifies, he must not assume that others disregard the essential merits of the controversy. The question, as it stands, is wider far than that merely personal one to which his vanity and obstinacy would dwarf it. Divested of surplusage, it is, Shall the President, who in 1865 usurped the authority to pull down and set up, now dictate terms and conditions, or shall this power be exercised solely by the people? According to his hypothesis, Congress is chargeable with usurpation. But the original "usurper" was himself; and we have yet to learn that his right, so acquired and exercised, forms a tenable barrier, even in argument, to the organized will of the States as expressed by Congress.

The Art of Journalism.

From the Independent.

Mr. Gladstone, the parliamentary orator, recently presided at the annual dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund, in London; and in proposing the toast of the occasion he made some highly complimentary remarks on the functions of the journalist and the importance of the newspaper press to society. As a party leader and a cabinet minister, Mr. Gladstone must have often been the subject of sharp criticisms; but he frankly acknowledged that he had been greatly benefited by the critical comments of the press upon his own conduct, and that none are so profoundly sensible of the services rendered by the journalist for the good of society as men who occupy public stations, who are by such means reconciled to the masses whose welfare they strive to promote, and are taught invaluable lessons which otherwise they could have no opportunity of learning. All this is undoubtedly true as relates to the British press; and it will apply with much greater force to the press of this country, which is the very breath of their nostrils to many of our public men. The press of the United States is the actual ruler of the country, and members of Congress are but the instruments to put into legal form the will of the people, which first finds utterance through the press. But the press is not only the ruler of the people, watching with untiring zeal over their interests, and sounding the alarm in thunder tones whenever their rights or privileges are interfered with; but it is also the educator of the people, furnishing instruction for them daily in all the relations of life, with a degree of fullness and accuracy which no other social agency has even been able to supply. The advantages and importance of the press to the people are so vast that they cannot be overrated; and yet they are so common and so cheap, so accessible to all, that they are necessarily underestimated by those who derive the greatest benefits from them. Popular liberty would be impossible without a popular press, and therefore we find that in all countries the freedom of the people is in exact proportion to the freedom of the press. If the press, then, is of such vast importance to the people, it is of vast importance to them that it shall be in proper hands, and be properly conducted. It may be said, "like people like press;" show me your newspaper, and I will tell you what you are. The people must be their own censors; this is a power which cannot safely be delegated to any other power. The newspaper must exist by virtue of its own merits; the people for whom it is furnished are the only competent judges of its fitness: if it meets their wishes, it will prosper; if not, it will die.

The press, therefore, will faithfully reflect the morality of the people by whom it is supported, with just a trifling greater elevation of tone, and just a trifling higher order of intelligence. Accordingly, there cannot be any such thing as one great leading journal, but a great many leading journals, in a free country. Each class of society will desire for itself the journal best adapted to its own necessities; and whoever attempts, by any extraneous means, by extraordinary attractions, by cheapness, or by any other means, to induce people to take a journal which does not appeal to their sympathies, will make a dismal failure of it. The experiment has often been tried of forcing a journal into circulation by gratuitous distribution, but never with success. People will not have what they do not want, and they will buy what they want, without regard to price. The great art of the journalist, then, is to adapt his journal to the needs or the tastes of the greatest number of people. Some men possess the instinct of journalism in a remarkable degree, while in other respects they are of very inferior ability, and succeed in their business, to the astonishment of all who know them. There are journals of great ability published in this country and in England, whose opinions are held in great respect by scholars and statesmen, which have never been able to gain a popular circulation, and have kept their proprietors and editors in poverty; while there are others of absolutely worthless character, which circulate far and wide, and enrich their publishers. When Sir Cornwall Lewis, who had been editor of the Edinburgh *Review*, and must have had a pretty thorough acquaintance with the periodical literature of his day, was Chancellor of the Exchequer, he stated, on the occasion of a debate on the subject of the paper duty, that he had that day seen, for the first time, a copy of the London *Journal*, of whose existence he was before wholly ignorant, which had a circulation of half a million copies; and he had been priding himself on the editorship of a journal which circulates to the extent of only two or three thousand copies. Most men, however, would much rather be editor of the Edinburgh *Review* than of the London *Journal*.

In this country, where the newspaper plays so important a part, and the journalist is a man of such vast influence and occupies so distinguished a position in society, journalism can hardly be called a profession, and the art is yet in its infancy. They manage things better, not only in France, but in England. Our system of journalism is a cross between the two, and partakes of the vices of both without their advantages. Journalism in France is purely personal. The publisher, the editor, and the writer is each responsible for his own work. The publisher must be known, and furnish security for the proper conduct of his journal, before he is allowed to issue a copy of it. The name of the editor-in-chief must also be known, that the Government may know whom to punish if he permits any outrages on public decency in his paper. The name of each writer must be appended to his article, as a further security to the public against anonymous articles. The advantages of this system are manifest. It is not an infringement in the least degree on the freedom of the press; it only compels each individual writer to assume the responsibility of his own acts, and it secures to him also the benefits which may accrue from them. Hence the journalists of France are men of renown, and the intellectual tone of the French press is greatly superior to that of England or the United States. Journalism in Paris is not only an art which is cultivated by men of the best intellect, but it is a profession which leads to honorable position. The youngest member of the French Academy is a newspaper writer, who gained his lofty honor solely by means of his journalistic productions. Such a man in England or the United States would probably have remained in hopeless obscurity, unless he could have gained reputation by some means outside of a newspaper.

The English system of journalism is the direct opposite of the French. In England the journal is impersonal. Only the name of the publisher is given to the public. All else is profoundly secret. The editor of a London newspaper is a myth. The *Times*, which arrogantly claims to be the leading journal of Europe, never published the name of its editor, nor any of its writers or correspondents, except once, when it magnanimously acknowledged what all the world knew, that its Crimean war correspondent was Doctor Russell. The *Times* made a ferocious attack on Carlyle for having disclosed the fact, in his life of John Stirling, that Captain Stirling had been a writer of the leaders which first gained it the name of "The Thunderer." Generation after generation of brilliant young men have gone up to London and written leaders in the *Times*, until they have written themselves into imbecility, and been snuffed out, without their readers ever knowing whose light it was that had been shining on their pathway. The advantages of this system all accrue to the journal, which is built and formed into a tremendous engine of concrete intellectual force. Men enough are found who are willing, for pay, to sacrifice their individualities and their intellectual gifts into a common mass for the benefit of a remorseless impersonality. All British journals, from the ponderous *Quarterly Review* down to Mr. Punch's hebdomadal, are published after the plan of the *Times*, and the British public have the satisfaction of being led by leaders whom they never see, never know, and rarely are permitted even to surmise the names of.

Our system of journalism is a hybrid, and, like all hybrids, has a constant tendency to deterioration. It needs a reform badly; and, if journalism were an honorable profession, or an art worthy of cultivation under the conditions imposed upon it, journalists themselves would very speedily bring about a reform. The American journal is, generally, the property of its publisher, who also assumes the credit of its editorship. He and his paper are one; he permits no name beside his own to appear in it, and his assistants, who do all the labor for him, work under the degrading consciousness that whatever they may accomplish, all their brilliance of style, all their industry, their learning, their observation and experience of the world, go to build up a false reputation for another, and to increase the value of a property which can never belong to themselves. Such journalism as this can never be a profession—it is merely a makeshift; for what man of respectability and talent will ever consent to bind himself to an engrossing occupation in which all the fruits of his labor go to enrich and to elevate another? Such journalism can never become an art, except to those who study the art of extracting as much pay for as little labor as they are capable of performing. But still the calling of a journalist is one of the noblest and most enticing in which an ingenious intellect can be employed, and we think there are indications that it is gradually becoming better worth the attention of noble-minded men than it has been heretofore.

SUMMER TRAVEL

VIA

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,

SHORTEST AND MOST PLEASANT ROUTE TO

WILKESBARRE,

MAUCH CHUNK,
EASTON,
ALLENTOWN,
MOUNT CARMEL,
HAZLETON

BETHLEHEM,

And all points in the
LEHIGH MAHANOY, AND
WYOMING VALLEY!

Commodious Cars, Smooth Track, Fine Scenery, and Excellent Hotels are the specialties of this route.

Through to Wilkesbarre and Mauch Chunk without change of cars.

EXCURSION TICKETS,

From Philadelphia to Principal Points, issued from the TICKET OFFICES ONLY, at Reduced Rates, on Saturdays, good to return till Monday evening.

EXCURSION TICKETS TO WILKESBARRE, Good for TEN DAYS, issued any day.

Through Trains leave the Depot, BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, at 7·45 A. M., 1·30 P. M., and 5·20 P. M.

For particulars see Time Table in daily papers.

ELLIS CLARK, General Agent.

Philadelphia, July 1, 1867.

Tickets sold and Baggage Checked through to the principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH St. 7 9-1m

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—Charles Kean is better.

—The Australians have engaged a tragedian by the year for $30,000.

—Lotta's real name is Charlotte Crabtree, and she is a native of California.

—Carlotta believes she was poisoned with *toloache* in Mexico.

—Mrs. General Stonewall Jackson is in New York.

—Chief Justice Chase has returned to Washington from Saratoga.

—Henry Stevens, a distinguished citizen of Vermont, is dead at the age of 75.

—Bierstadt's "Domes of the Yo-Semite" is on exhibition in Boston.

—Mr. Byron is writing a three-act original drama for Mr. Toole.

—Mr. Charles Kean is at Taunton, and improves in health.

—Mrs. Sarah A. Ripley, a well-known literary lady of Massachusetts, is dead at the age of seventy-four.

—Norfolk has a rumor that General Schofield is to be ordered West to take charge of the Indian campaign.

—S. P. Chase, who six years ago was not worth $10,000, is now taxed on an income o $700,000 per year.

—Ann S. Stephens, who has been a constant attendant at the Surratt trial, proposes to weave a novel of its details.

—Queen Victoria has nominated the Prince of Wales to be a Knight of the Most Ancient Order of the Thistle.

—The University of North Carolina is going to lose its President, Governor Swain, and Professor of Chemistry, Colonel W. J. Martin.

—Hon. A. N. O. Totten, for many years Judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, and one of the most eminent lawyers of that State, died last week.

—Gustave Doré is scarcely thirty years old, but he has made designs for over fifty thousand wood engravings, which have been published.

—E. D. Harding, the champion runner of the United States, is to run De Kelso on the Newmarket Track, of Aurelia, Canada East, September 15, a three mile race, for a stake of $1000 a side in gold.

—The wounds received by Assistant Secretary F. W. Seward, by the running away of a span of horses and the upsetting of a carriage, are not of a serious character. He will probably be well in a few days.

—The daughter of M. Jules Favre, the distinguished French statesman, was recently married to M. de Saavedra de Ruy Gomez, an artist, and formerly private Secretary to the late Emperor Maximilian.

—A Kansas paper utters a wholesome truth in an editorial, by saying the broad fields of Missouri and Kansas have "a soil more certain in its yield of wealth than the mountains of Montana are of gold."

—Two of the handsomest American ladies in Paris are Mrs. Ronalds and Mrs. Foote, *née* Jerome—two of the most beautiful, Miss Fannie Jerome and Miss Roosevelt, whose golden hair is the admiration of the Parisian ladies.

—As many as fifty thousand tons of soap used in silk manufacture were formerly allowed to pass off to waste in the Rhone. Most of this is now recovered by the aid of sulphuret of carbon, and is used again in manufacture.

—"Baby Bates," the "Kentucky Giant," who was in Cleveland, Ohio, for several days, exciting the astonishment of all beholders whenever he appeared upon the streets, has gone to Quincy, Illinois. He is nearly eight feet in height.

—Yesterday five hundred sacks of oats were shipped from this city to St. Louis. They were purchased in Chicago for this market, were brought here, and now the market is so high in St. Louis that their owner can ship them to that point and dispose of them at a profit. Such a shipment was never made before.—*St. Paul (Minn.) Press, July 28.*

—The Paris critics are loud in their praises of Mr. Sothern. Theophile Gautier, who acknowledges that he knows no English, says he almost understood and thoroughly appreciated the actor. The critic of the *Constitutionnel*, beating about for terms to describe Mr. Sothern's loss of faculty, is highly complimentary, and says he passes from "vegetative imbecility" to "ruminative idiotcy."

—The large number of awards given in the American section of the International Exhibition has been attracting considerable attention to it within the last few days. Out of 524 exhibitors, 262 have received awards. Of these there were 4 grand prizes, 10 decorations, 17 gold medals, over 60 silver medals, and the rest bronze and honorable mentions. The excellence of some of the American wines has occasioned some surprise.

—The quaint old wooden-fronted house near the palace of the Bishop of Hereford, where "Nell Gwynne" was born and lived, has been entirely swept away. Every visitor to Hereford used to call to see it, but it has proved obnoxious to an ecclesiastical dignitary, and has been, in consequence, entirely demolished. The house was pretty, filled in with quaint old wooden piles, and in King Charles' time, facing as it did a pleasant bank sloping down to the river, it must have been a charming home.

HARDWARE.—It is very strange that although you may procure tenpenny nails in the pound, no ironmonger ever thinks of supplying you with income tacks.—*Fun.*

HEALTH OF NAPOLEON.—The Paris correspondent of the British Medical *Journal* writes:—"During the last week there has been a good deal of uneasiness at court concerning the relapse of the Emperor into the painful symptoms with which he was last year affected. The attack of renal colic, which the *Moniteur* officially described as lumbago and headache, has left behind further symptoms, which have induced the Emperor's physicians to counsel as early a close as state reasons will allow of the court festivities, in order that he may have the benefit of treatment by mineral waters. Meantime he is forbidden horse exercise and the pleasures of the table."

A HINT TO SONG-WRITERS.—Those delightful poets who are forever wishing themselves either daisies or birds have a fine opening now. The Melbourne *Age* says that fruit is so plentiful in that locality this year that "people are on the lookout for pigs to eat up the quantities of peaches, apricots, plums, etc., which will not pay for the gathering for table." The song writers will feel at home in Australia, which it will be remembered is now overrun with thistles, imported by an enthusiastic Scot. Shall the bulbul be silent when the rose is near? Where there is plenty of *Carduus benedictus* shall the nightingale of British song be mute? Forbid it, heaven—and the music-publishing trade!

"I would I were a pig
In far Austra-li-a!
To eat plum, peach, and fig,
And apricot all day!"

There! there's a start for them.—*Fun.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

SUDDEN FATALITY.—George A. Spangler, aged fifty-five years, residing in Fawn street, above Oxford, was taken suddenly ill yesterday afternoon in a saloon, at Sixth and Arch streets. Medical aid was immediately summoned, after which he was placed in a cab, for the purpose of having him taken to the hospital. While being conveyed thither he expired. The body was then removed to the Coroner's office, where an inquest was held, the jury rendering a verdict in accordance with the circumstances of the case. The deceased was employed for a long time by a clothing house in Market street in writing advertisements.

DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.—In the counterfeit of the $100 National Bank plate, the mark by which the public have heretofore distinguished them from the genuine, viz., the imperfection in the letter T in the words "Maintain it," on the lower right-hand corner, it having been without the cross, being simply an I, has been corrected by the counterfeiters. It now has the cross-piece, but rather bunglingly put in. The face of Jefferson on the back (one of the figures at the table) is very poor. Otherwise a very dangerous counterfeit. Persons not acquainted with the plate had better refuse all.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire last night about quarter-past 10 o'clock was caused by the burning of some shavings and light material in the Franklin Planing Mill and Box Manufactory, corner of Girard avenue and Vienna street. The fire was caused from the heating of a journal. The flames were discovered by Charles H. Day, the private watchman, and were extinguished before much damage had been done.

ARRIVED SAFELY.—The brig Nellie Clifford, Captain Littlefield, which sailed from Philadelphia in the latter part of June, for Caibarien, and was reported to have been seen on the 3d ultimo, off Barnegat, sunk, has arrived safely at her port of destination, after a passage of twenty-one days.

SPECIAL DETECTIVE.—Mr. Joseph C. Fuller, formerly Lieutenant commanding First Police District of this city, has been appointed special detective on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. He was appointed by the Governor of New Jersey on the 25th of last month, having previously been appointed to his position by the President of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad.

THOSE who are in want of fine steel-plate engravings with which to decorate their parlors and drawing-rooms, should by all means examine the handsome specimens, some seven or eight in number, which are given to those who purchase stock in aid of the Riverside Institute. These pictures are classed as one, two, three, four, and five-dollar engravings. The stock is sold at one dollar per share, a single share securing the one-dollar engraving, two shares the two-dollar engraving, and so on. Each engraving, at retail, could not be purchased for less than 50 per cent. more than it really costs those who purchase stock. In addition to this, each share of stock guarantees one present in the great distribution to come off hereafter. One of these presents is worth as high $40,000, another $20,000, a third $10,000, and so on, footing up an aggregate of $300,000 worth of presents, which will be distributed among the stockholders, each share held securing one present, as there are to be no blanks whatever. The engravings are on exhibition at the principal office, No. 1225 Chesnut street.

GAS LIGHT FOR THE COUNTRY.—Ferris & Co.'s Automatic Gas Machine has now been perfected, and it seems impossible to add any improvement to them. They now furnish iron tanks, to hold the material, which are placed outside the house, and the risks from fire are less than from any other method of lighting known, so much so that the first-class insurance companies notonly insure houses where they are used, at the lowest rates, but insure the gas machines also, from the fact that the material used is not explosive, and that nothing but the most gross carelessness can cause an accident. Their business is steadily increasing as the merits of the Automatic Gas Machines become known, and the best recommendation they can have is that of the large number of them put up in the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware. They have to hear of the first one that has not given entire satisfaction. Those wishing a cheap and beautiful light, would do well to call at their office, No. 105 South Fourth street, to see the machine in practical operation, or send for a pamphlet and information in regard to them.

A MISERABLE LIFE IS LED BY THE DYSPEPTIC, for his complaint not only prostrates the body, but produces a gloomy state of mind and an irritable disposition. While many articles are recommended as curatives of this disease, none have met with the success which has attended the use of DR. JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE, in connection with JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS. The Alterative purifies the blood, gives strength to the digestive organs, and imparts a healthy tone to the system: the Sanative Pills change the vitiated secretions of the stomach and liver, and stimulate these organs to healthy action. By the combined action of these remedies, many radical cures have been effected, and they are therefore confidently offered to the afflicted. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Derangement of the Stomach and Bowels. As the stomach by the agency of the gastric juices assimilates digested food into elementary blood, we cannot be too careful of preserving it in a healthy and vigorous condition. Holloway's Pills are powerfully corrective and detergent; they strengthen the digestive organs, and by their curative properties cleanse and purify the ingested food in its process of conversion to blood. In all disorders of the bowels and viscera, their sanative qualities are unequalled.
Sold by all Druggists.

SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE.—For persons of sickly and debilitated constitutions, it is especially recommended as a valuable tonic and invigorator. As a dinner wine it is pleasant and agreeable, and its exhilarating effects considerably assist digestion. For general family use, it cannot be excelled by the finest imported Port for taste, flavor, or juicy richness, while it is devoid of the deleterious and intoxicating qualities which uniformly characterize foreign wines.—*Independent.*
Our druggists have it.

THE REMOVAL OF SHERIDAN AND OTHERS!—Speaking of removals, our attention is called to the extensive removals of clothing from the counters of Charles Stokes & Co's Ready-made Clothing House, under the Continental, to the possession of large numbers of the public, and with this peculiarity, that the removals are satisfactory to all parties concerned.

GROVER & BAKER'S
Highest Premium
"Elastic" Stitch and "Lock" Stitch
SEWING MACHINES,
With Latest Improvement,
No. 730 Chesnut street.

FURNITURE SLIPS OR COVERS.—A large assortment of linens of every shade and quality for slips, can be sold cheaper than at any other house in town. Thoroughly competent hands to make, cut, and fit them. W. HENRY PATTEN, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

A FIRST-CLASS CONFECTIONERY.—The lovers of fine Confections will find a superb assortment at George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street. He has also a fine display of Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Almonds, etc. Call on Jenkins!

WHITMAN'S CHOCOLATE.—The best table Chocolate for families, hotels, and restaurants is manufactured at the Philadelphia Steam Chocolate and Cocoa Works. Office and Store No. 1210 Market street. STEPHEN F. WHITMAN.

NOTHING could afford your dearest friend so much pleasure as a gift of a porcelain miniature of yourself, made by Reimer, Second street, above Green. Only $1 for these gems.

LYONS' MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER, for killing Fleas, Moths, Roaches, and Bugs. The original and only sure article. Sold by all respectable dealers.

G. BYRON MORSE'S DINING ROOMS, No. 902 and 904 Arch street, for ladies and gentlemen, are now the popular resort for those in search of good dinners. *Visit them.*

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia.
J. S. LASH & CO.

GREY HAIRS CLEAN GONE FOREVER.—
☞ Use Dexter's Hair Restorative.
☞ Use Dexter's Hair Restorative.
☞ Use Dexter's Hair Restorative.
McINTIRE & BROTHER,
No. 1035 Chesnut street.

THE TRAVELING SUITS—
The White Duck Vests,
The Colored Duck Suits,
The Alpaca Coats,
The Drap d'Ete Sacks,
The Short Duck Sacks,
The Linen Dust Coats,
The Light Cassimere Suits,
The Skeleton Sacks,
Are all popular at this time, because they are just the thing for this hot weather. Our styles are as elegant as in any custom establishment. Our prices are so low, people buy with great satisfaction.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, 510 Minor St.

MARRIED.

ALLEN—SOWERS.—On the 1st instant, by the Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, at the residence of the bride's parents, GEORGE R. ALLEN to A. MADELINE SOWERS, both of this city. No cards.

DESAUQUE—FERGUSON.—July 25, at Louisville, Ky., at the residence of E. D. Tyler, by the Rev. Oscar B. Thayer, F. C. DESAUQUE, of this city, to Mrs. M. E. FERGUSON, of Louisville. No cards.

DRAIN—SHARER.—On July 28, by the Rev. William J. Paxson, Mr. WILLIAM J. DRAIN to Miss MAGGIE SHARER, all of this city.

EVANS—STONE.—June 5, by Rev. D. S. Miller, D.D., Mr. CHARLES EVANS to Mrs. MARY ANN STONE, of Frankford.

DIED.

BOYLE.—On the 1st instant, MARGARET BOYLE, aged 25 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her father, John Boyle, No. 1708 Seybert street, late of Strabane, County Tyrone, Ireland, on Sunday morning, the 4th instant, at 10 o'clock. Funeral services at St. Malachi's Church. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

BRADY.—On the 2d instant, EDWARD BRADY, aged 61 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 9 Hemlock place (South street, between Broad and Fifteenth), on Monday morning at 8 o'clock, without further notice.

CLEGG.—On the 1st instant, WILBUR C., son of William and Ellen Clegg, in the 6th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1524 Shelbark street, below Race, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

CHURCH.—On the 2d instant, JOHN M., son of Rev. Francis and Sarah E. Church, aged 19 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 1324 Lombard street, at 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon, the 5th instant. Funeral services at the Church, Broad and Lombard streets.

EGNER.—On the 31st ultimo, CATHARINE, relict of the late John Egner, in the 87th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1016 Richmond street, above Norris, Eighteenth Ward, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

GIBSON.—On the 1st instant, Mrs. MARY A. GIBSON, wife of William H. Gibson, and daughter of Ozella and the late David Rodgers, aged 31 years.

The relatives and friends, Eastern Male and Female Beneficial Society, and Washington Female Native American Association of Southwark, and Ringgold Council, No. 22, O. U. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1016 Otsego street, on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to the Philanthropic Ground.

GILLINGHAM.—At Beverly, N. J., August 2, Mrs. LYDIA R., relict of the late Yeamans C. Gillingham, aged 86 years.

The funeral will proceed from Chesnut street wharf, on Monday morning, the 5th instant, upon the arrival of the boat from Beverly, about 9½ o'clock. Burial at Glenwood Cemetery.

KELLY.—On the 1st instant, in the full hope of a glorious resurrection to eternal life, HENRY M. KELLY, aged 52 years.

A fond husband and a faithful father.

The relatives and friends, Fraternal Division, No. 38, Sons of Temperance; Mount Olivet Temple, No. 11, of Temperance and Honor; and Mount Olive Union, No. 11, Social Temple, and the Southwark Engine Company, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 902 Otsego street, on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. To proceed to St. Paul's M. E. Ground.

LUKENS.—On the 31st ultimo, ELIZABETH, widow of Jacob Lukens, and daughter of the late Edward Edwards, Sr., in the 85th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, from her late residence, No. 1301 Coates street, on First-day morning at 9 o'clock. Interment at Friends' Burying Ground, Abington.

STEPHENS.—On the 31st ultimo, WILLIAM M. STEPHENS, in the 67th year of his age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, in Bridgeport, Montgomery county, Pa., on Sunday, August 4, at 2 o'clock P. M.

THATCHER.—On the morning of the 1st instant, at 10 o'clock, Mrs. ELIZA THATCHER, wife of Jos. B. Thatcher, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1116 S. Sixteenth street, on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

THE PATENT ONE-MINUTE EGG-BEATERS will whip up a dozen eggs into a stiff foam in that space of time. For sale, with other kinds, by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

BRASS COAT AND HAT CHECKS AND Key Tags with numbers on, for hotels, etc., and a variety of Keys and Locksmiths' Hardware, at
TRUMAN & SHAW'S,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

WASHITA, HINDOSTAN, AND NOVACULITE Oil Stones and Slips, German and Welsh Razor Hones, Patent Table Knife Hones, and several kinds of Whetstones, for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN
Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE [4 16 5p
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season, CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 18½

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First Store above Chesnut street. [4 1½

FOSTER,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
4 11 6mkp] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

JOHNSTON & SELDEN
Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Bankruptcy,
No. 151 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Sa-Gov. W. F. JOHNSTON. GEO. S. SELDEN.

FRENCH CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—
PAUL E. GIRARD,
FRENCH BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND ENGRAVER,
No. 26 S. ELEVENTH Street
PHILADELPHIA. 25 3p4

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 5p4

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish; RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 7 23 1

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—
[illegible]
Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
[illegible]
1 7 28t Below Third. 238 Walnut St. [illegible]

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED UPON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATE, CLOTHING, ETC., AT
JONES & CO.'S
OLD-ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets,
Below Lombard.
N. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, ETC.,
FOR SALE AT
REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. 5 24 1m

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
Sun Rises....4·58 Moon Rises....8·18
Sun Sets....7·14 High Water....4·21

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE,
WILLIAM G. KENT,
THOMAS E. ASHMEAD, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.
CHARLES WHEELER,

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	July 13
Propontis	Liverpool	Boston	July 17
Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	July 19
Europe	Havre	New York	July 19
China	Liverpool	Boston	July 20
C. of N. York	Liverpool	New York	July 20
Cella	London	New York	July 20
Cimbria	Hamburg	New York	July 20
America	Southampton	New York	July 23
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	July 24
Morning Star	Havre	New York	July 24
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York	July 24
Cimbria	Southampton	New York	July 24
Nestorian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 26
C. of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	July 27
Russia	Liverpool	New York	July 27
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	July 30

FOR EUROPE.

C. of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 3
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 3
Bellona	New York	London	Aug. 3
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 3
Arago	New York	Havre	Aug. 3
Circassian	New York	Bremen	Aug. 3
Borussia	New York	Hamburg	Aug. 3
Persia	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 7
Bremen	New York	Bremen	Aug. 8
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 10
England	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 10
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 10
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Aug. 10
Baltic	New York	Bremen	Aug. 10

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Aug. 3
Tioga	Philada	New Orleans	Aug. 3
Sherman	New York	New Orleans	Aug. 3
Monterey	New York	New Orleans	Aug. 3
Eagle	New York	Havana	Aug. 6
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Aug. 13
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Aug. 13
S. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Aug. 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.
Steamship Tioga, Morse, New Orleans, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Barque Ernst, Erdman, Montevideo, via St. Marys, Ga., L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig H. J. Burton, Burton, Stettin, C. C. Van Horn.
Brig Cyclone, Nickalson, Boston, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Brig J. Davis, Clough, Boston, Captain.
Sc'r F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.
Brig M. A. Reed, Reed, 10 days from Caibarien, with molasses to I. Wallace & Sons.
Norw. schr Annie Leland, Bennett, 14 days from Navassa, with guano to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr D. Faust, Lord, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr M. Knight, Rush, 4 days from Provincetown, with mdse. to captain.
Schr J. Wapies, Robinson, from Lynn.
Schr T. Boone, Somers, from Boston.
Schr M. Smith, Robinson, from Boston.
Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer S. M. Felton, Davis, 6 hours from Cape May, with passengers to captain. Passed in the bay four brigs and a lumber laden schr, all bound up.
Steamship Stars and Stripes, from Havana, at quarantine.

MEMORANDA.
Ship L. B. Gilchrist, Watts, for Philadelphia, was in the river, Liverpool 20th ult.
Ship Elliott, Hussey, for Philadelphia 25th, was up at Liverpool 20th ult.
Steamship Mollie, Sumner, for Boston 31st, was up at Liverpool 20th ult.
Barque G. H. Lunt, Lord, hence, was at Trinidad 31st ult.
Barque Ellen Stevens, Crouchen, hence, at Portland 1st inst.
Brig Nellie Clifford, Littlefield, hence, has arrived safely at Caibarien, after a passage of 21 days. She was reported to have been seen on the 3d ult., off Barnegat, sunk.
Brig Almon Rowell, Fanning, hence, at Salem 30th ultimo.
Brig George Burnham, McLellan, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 1st inst.
Brig A. F. Larrabee, Carlisle, hence, at Bangor 30th ultimo.
Brig H. C. Brooks, McLean, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 31st ult.
Brig Executive, Gorham, hence, at Bangor 31st ult.
Schr R. and H. Gould, Crowell, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 1st inst.
Schrs M. C. Hart, Hart, and R. Seaman, Seaman, hence, at Salem 30th ult.
Schr Gen. Grant, Shropshire, hence, at Alexandria 31st ult.
Schrs W. H. Dennis, Leeds, and E. A. Bartle, Smith, hence, at Salem 31st ult.
Schr C. E. Elmer, Haley, hence, at Marblehead 30th ultimo.
Schrs Admiral, Steelman; J. Wilson, Conley; Paul and Thompson, Godfrey; and M. Tilton, Frisinger, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 31st ult.
Schr Albert Field, Pettit, hence, at Edgartown 30th ultimo.
Schr Sarah Helen, for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 31st ult.
Schr Reading RR. No. 44, hence, at Norwich 31st ultimo.
Schrs S. S. Godfrey, Godfrey; M. Reinhart, Hand; J. E. Simmons, Smith; W. F. Phelps, Cranmer; Trade Wind, Corson; Silver Magnet, Watson; E. B. Wheaton, Little; T. J. Hill, Chase; L. A. May, Baker; D. Gifford, Jerrold; L. S. Levering, Corson; A. Bartlett, Bartlett; and Dauntless, Holmes, hence, at Boston 1st inst.
Steamer Philadelphia, Fults, for Philadelphia, sailed from Alexandria 31st ult.

FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFES!

MARVIN'S PATENT
ALUM AND DRY PLASTER
SAFES

THOROUGHLY FIRE-PROOF.
PERFECTLY DRY.
ALWAYS RETAIN THESE QUALITIES.
MANY THOUSANDS OF OUR SAFES IN USE.
EXAMINE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

MARVIN & CO.,
721 CHESTNUT St. (Masonic Hall)
AND 265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
FAMILY SAFES FOR PLATE, JEWELRY, ETC. ETC.
BANKERS' STEEL CHESTS,
SECOND-HAND SAFES.
SAFES EXCHANGED ON LIBERAL TERMS. [6 1 stuth6m
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

600 ARCH STREET. 600
GRIFFITH & PAGE.
BEST CROQUET GAMES.
PATENT WATER COOLERS.
WIRE DISH COVERS.
7 12 EXCELSIOR REFRIGERATORS.

ONE PRICE CLOTHING
JONES'
OLD ESTABLISHED
ONE PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET St.,
7 18 3m ABOVE SIXTH.

MEDICAL.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS
OR PAIN DESTROYER,
is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub, harmless in all cases and, as a domestic remedy, unequalled.
CURES

BURNS,
BRUISES,
LAMENESS,
SORENESS,
SPRAINS,
SORE THROAT,
TOOTHACHE,
EARACHE,
NEURALGIA,
RHEUMATISM,
LUMBAGO,
PILES,
BOILS,
STINGS,
SORE EYES,
BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS,
NOSE,
STOMACH,
CORNS,
ULCERS,
OLD SORES.

And other similar troublesome and painful affections, while it promptly arrests all HEMORRHAGES. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice, and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers.

The Medicine is exclusively prepared by the subscribers, Proprietors and successors to T. T. POND, to whom all orders must be addressed.
HUMPHREYS' HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINE CO.,
No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.
PRICES OF POND'S EXTRACT.
Six ounce bottles, with directions, retail....50 cents
Pint bottles, with directions, retail....$1·00
Quarts in bottle....$1·75
Liberal discount to Physicians and Dealers.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.
HUMPHREYS' HOMOEOPATHIC SPECIFICS.
FAMILY CASES
Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions....$10·00
Smaller Family and Travelling cases, with 20 to 28 vials....$5 to $8
Specifics for all Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment, in vials and pocket cases....$2 to $5
These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.
Address HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC
HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY,
Office and Depot, No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.
Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.
For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. B. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and at BLITHE'S Drug Store, No. 2120 Market street, and by all Druggists. 5 11stuths 6m

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE DES MOINES RAPIDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.
U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
DAVENPORT, Iowa, July 24, 1867.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., WEDNESDAY, September 4, 1867, for excavating the prism and constructing the embankment wall of the Canal for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi river at the Des Moines Rapids.

The Canal is to be about 7½ (seven and one-half) miles long, extending from Nashville to Keokuk, Iowa. The width at the water surface inside the canal to be 300 (three hundred) feet in embankment, and 250 (two hundred and fifty) feet in excavation, and in low water to be 5 (five) feet deep. All the material excavated from the prism of the canal to be used in building the embankment. The latter throughout the greater part of the distance will be about 300 (three hundred) feet from the Iowa shore. Where rock excavation occurs, the bottom of the canal will have a slope of 1½ (one and one-half) inches to the mile. The embankment is to be built of earth clay and rock; to be 10 (ten) feet wide on top, including the rip-rap covering; to be 2 (two) feet above high-water mark, with slopes of 1½ (one and one-half) base to 1 (one) vertical. The average thickness of the rip-rap protection to be 2½ (two and one-half) feet on the river side, 2 (two) feet on the canal side, and 1 (one) foot on top.

All propositions must state the price at which each and every kind of work specified in the proposal is to be done, and no bid will be considered that is not definite in this respect.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal.

Each bid must contain a written or printed guarantee signed by two responsible persons.

Blanks for proposals of the form required, with form of guarantee, will be furnished at this office on application.

The price or prices in the contract will be considered as including the expense of furnishing all the materials and performing all the work, according to the plans and specifications exhibited at the letting.

The entire cost of the canal is estimated at $2,068,345 (two million sixty-eight thousand three hundred and forty-five). The amount appropriated by Congress is $700,000 (seven hundred thousand dollars)—the contract can only be made to cover this amount.

Fifteen (15) per cent. of the amount of any work done or materials furnished, at the contract price thereof, will be reserved until the whole work which is the subject of contract shall be entirely completed.

Persons desiring further information can obtain the same by calling at this office, where maps, plans, specifications, and form of contract can be consulted.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and should be endorsed "Proposals for work on the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids."
J. H. WILSON,
Lieut.-Col. 35th Infantry,
7 30 4w Bvt. Major-General U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.
DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GEN.'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md., July 25, 1867.

Sealed Proposals are invited, and will be received at this office, until MONDAY, at 12 o'clock M., August 5, 1867, for the delivery, in the city of Baltimore, of twenty (20) Cavalry Horses.

The Horses will be subjected to careful inspection before being accepted. They must be sound in all respects, well broken, in full flesh and good condition, from fifteen to sixteen hands high, from five to nine years old, well adapted in every way for cavalry purposes.

The ability of the bidder to fulfil his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, which guarantee must accompany the proposal.

The Horses must be delivered within fifteen (15) days from the date of acceptance of any proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Payment to be made on completion of contract.

Bids will be endorsed "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," and addressed to the undersigned, Baltimore, Md.
7 27 7t STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

GAS LIGHT
FOR THE COUNTRY.

FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES
FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS, CHURCHES, ETC.,
FURNISHING FROM TEN TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.

This machine is guaranteed; does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.

The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, have gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,
NO. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
Where the machines can be seen in operation.
FERRIS & CO., Box 491 P. O.
Send for a Pamphlet.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY Railroad at Brazos Santiago, Texas.—Office Chief Quartermaster Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La., July 9, 1867.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., August 10, 1867, for the purchase of all the right, title and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.

The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, bridges, etc., the railroad materials, the supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipment, as follows:—
9½ miles Railroad Track.
2 Turn-Tables.
25,000 pounds Railroad Chairs.
500 Cross Ties.
9,500 pounds Railroad Iron.
4 Railroad Frogs and Switch Stands.
1 Locomotive and Tender (named "Western").
8 Flat Cars.
2 Hand Cars.
2 Push Cars.
520 pounds Car Springs.
2 Crow Feet.
4 Spike Mauls.
1 Track Guage.
3 Fire Tongs.
1 Railroad Depot Building.
1 Foreman's Quarters.
1 T Wharf.
157 pounds American Packing.
56 pounds Jute Packing.
20 feet Rubber Hose.
1 Douglas Pump.
2 Water Casks.
1 Feed Pipe.
1 Cistern.
2 Office Desks.
1 Cooking Stove.
1 Stove.
4 Claw Bars.
2 Shackle Bars.
1 Lantern.
2 Signal Lanterns.
2 Grind Stones.
2 Padlocks.
1 Turning Lathe.
6 Spades.
45 Shovels.
3 sets Carpenters' Tools.
2 Water Buckets.
2 Jackscrews and Levers.
2 Anvils.
2 Bellows.
2 Pinch Bars.
1 Cold Chisel.
2 Blacksmiths' Hammers.
2 Sledge Hammers.
15 Hammer Handles.
2 Spike Punches.
1 set Blacksmiths' Tools.
6 Blacksmiths' Tongs.
2 Vises.
1 Cross-cut Saw.
173 Pick Axes.
24 Pick Axe Handles.
4 Square Brasses.
2 Stuffing Boxes.
1 Brass Faucet.
1 Hose Nozzle.

The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States.

This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.

The route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.

The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. The road is five feet gauge, good ties, T rail, and full spiked.

The property may be inspected on application to Captain C. H. Hoyt, A. Q. M., Brownsville, Texas, and any information desired may be obtained from that officer, or from the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La.

A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies whenever required, at rates not to exceed those paid by the United States to other railroad companies in the Fifth Military District.

The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government.

Ten per cent. cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed "Brev. Lieut.-Col. A. J. McGonnigle, A. Q. M. U. S. Army, office Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La."
A. J. McGONNIGLE,
Brev. Lieut.-Col. and A. Q. M. U. S. Army,
7 17 18t In charge of office.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 39 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, July 17, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 400 WASHINGTON Street, New York city, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of August next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., to be continued from day to day the following articles of Army Clothing and Equipage:—
16,000 Uniform Coats.
84,000 Uniform Jackets.
7,775 Veteran Res. Corps Jackets.
19,000 Knit Drawers.
128,000 Knit Shirts.
40,000 Great Coats (Footmen's).
36,000 Great Coats (Horsemen's).
120,000 Woollen Blankets.
30,000 Rubber Blankets.
16,000 Rubber Ponchos.
100,000 Lined Sack Coats.
100,000 Unlined Sack Coats.
100,000 Forage Caps.
89,000 pairs Bootees, M. S.
8,000 pairs Boots, M. S.
15,000 Brogans.
130,000 Leather Neck Stocks.
45,000 Hat Feathers.
100,000 Knapsacks (Regulation).
11,000 Mann's Patent Knapsacks.
50,000 Haversacks (Regulation).
7,500 Haversacks (Enamelled).
21,000 pairs Trowsers, Horsemen's.
15,000 pairs Trowsers, Footmen's.
2,807 pairs Leggings.
484 Hussar Jackets.
1,000 Straw Hats.
2,175 Dark Blue Trowsers.
2,151 Buckles for Trowsers.
54 yards Dark Blue Cloth.
410 yards Blue Flannel.
1,392 yards Green Merino.
129 yards Black Wigans.
700 yards Black Alpaca.
443 yards Brown Hollands.

Also, a quantity of various articles of irregular Clothing and Equipage. Samples of all can be seen at the depot within ten days of sale, and catalogues had.

Terms—Cash in Government funds; ten per cent. down and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within five days after the sale, under forfeiture of purchase and the ten per cent. deposited.
Bvt. Major-General D. H. VINTON,
7 20 15t Asst. Qr.-Master Gen'l U. S. A.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.
DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GEN.'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md., July 27, 1867.

Proposals are invited, and will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until 12 o'clock noon, August 15, 1867, for the purchase at private sale of the side-wheel steamer COSMOPOLITAN, belonging to the United States, and now lying at Fardy's Wharf, South Baltimore.
7 31 18t STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

CHARLES RUMPP,
PORTE-MONNAIE, POCKET-BOOK, AND SATCHEL MANUFACTURER,
NO. 47 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Below Arch, Philadelphia.

Porte-Monnaies,
Portfolios,
Dressing Cases,
Cigar Cases,
Cabas,
Money Belts,
Pocket-Books,
Satchels,
Work Boxes,
Bankers' Cases,
Purses,
Etuis, etc.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [7 9 6m

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER STREET,
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 1 8

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1867.

Universities.

We do no share in what seems to be a general opinion, that the fewer universities we have and the more liberally they are endowed the better the interests of education are subserved; at least we do not share in all of it. In a republic, and, above all, in a republic like ours, embracing probably every shade of character and habit of thought, there is need, we think, of as many colleges as the people are willing cordially to support—one in each State, if possible. If all the endowments which have gone to found new Universities throughout Pennsylvania—endowments large enough to be beneficial to an established University, but barely sufficient to enable a new one to maintain the credit of a school—if all these endowments had been given to any one college, we would have to-day, in deed and in truth, a University worthy of Pennsylvania. It is the mistake of gentlemen who have money to bestow upon education, that they are willing to give a hundred or two hundred thousand dollars to lay an inefficient and insecure foundation which shall bear their name, but they hesitate to contribute any sum towards strengthening foundations laid already. We see the sudden rise of colleges professing to give their students the benefit of a full University course and its degree of Bachelor of Arts, when their entire endowment is probably insufficient to comfortably support three chairs in any University in Germany. Americans know how to give to benevolence, to trade, and to politics, but the science of giving to education, which has attained such perfection in England and over the continent of Europe, is as yet in its infancy among us. We are too prone to consider ourselves and our own glory before the true interests of the community we desire to benefit, and thus much of our seed is sown in stony places, and its fruit is insignificant, short-lived, and unsatisfactory. We point to the educational system of our own State as witness of the truth of what we say. What a wilderness of colleges it is! How many half-reared structures, how many Aladdin's towers are awaiting completion, with the difference that his structure wanted but a window, while these are destitute of respectable foundations! *What* a mistake in those worthy gentlemen, so zealous to lay many foundations, and not content to build upon and insure foundations already laid! Let us hope that the future benefactors of learning in this State will be progressive and disinterested enough to recognize and rectify it. If Lafayette is to be the University of Pennsylvania, be it Lafayette; if Lehigh, be it Lehigh; if Gettysburg, or the Art Department of our Medical University here, be it even so. Wherever the University of our State shall be established, *let* it be established; let its foundations be secure, immovable, independent of all scholars' fees, with the best intellectual material that can be procured generously supported, and the whole edifice one to which a Pennsylvanian can point with pride and say "her degree is worth something." It seems to us the existence of any other than such a one is a negative injury to education. It receives into its bosom men who, with strong talent and zeal for study, very quickly cease to exert themselves when they find there is no incentive to industry, and that honors and degrees can be taken as well without as with a great painstaking. It has an entire college roll of ninety or a hundred students, when it ought to have, and would have if it was worth anything, seven or eight hundred, and even a thousand. Men who become great after graduating at such an institution owe little of it, it may be supposed, to their Alma Mater. If they die rich they are little inclined to leave a rich legacy to a parent that has been anything but *alma* to them, even if, indeed, they have not by that time forgotten all about her. And yet, strange to say, through all this coldness and neglect the college will continue to live, no richer, no poorer, just able to maintain an existence.

We have been led to these observations in view of the appeal of the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania for funds for the endowment of two additional professorships of French and German. We earnestly hope that the public will appreciate the appeal, and generously respond to it, if, upon inquiry, it is found that the efficiency of the College would be in any degree increased by the gift, so applied. As for us, we are free to say that the system of a voluntary course commends itself to us by every possible argument of education. And yet we know of many, and the best American Colleges, that have no such system, and are very efficient, according to the present scheme of College instruction, without it—Yale, for instance, and Princeton. When any Board of Trustees have their professorships so well endowed that they can place the best talent in every one of them, we heartily exhort and praise the effort to enlarge their sphere of usefulness and influence; but when large endowments are needed for strengthening the professorships which lie, and always have laid, at the base of a college course, we doubt the policy of incurring expenditures in any new direction. If we are not mistaken, such is the case with the University of Pennsylvania. For nearly a hundred years it has had an existence upon one of those insufficient endowments given by somebody or several somebodies long since dead, to which nobody ever made any sensible addition. It is an Aladdin's tower waiting these many years for some kind hand to bestow upon it the character and vim of a living University. Its many provosts have come and gone; its professors have lived, died, and resigned in their chairs; it has graduated its petty classes of eighteen and twenty, and the world has rolled on none the better and none the worse for its influence. This should not be the record of a hundred years. What, amid all the turmoil and bustle of existence; all the nervous hurrying on of the tide of life to newer worlds; all the deaths of time-worn fallacies and births of new and living truths; all the overthrows of empires and kingdoms; all the changes in State and Church; all the growth of the human soul and mind—an engine bearing the name of *Educator* should remain where its founder left it a hundred years ago! Benefactors of education do not seem to recognize it as a legacy for which they were bound, in the interests of learning, to provide, before seeking newer fields of enterprise; they simply left it where it was. Without proper life, it carries on the mechanism of university forms. Without proper spirit are its public examinations, at which few ever attend.

We hail, therefore, the movement of the present Board of Trustees to awake this Rip Van Winkle of a hundred years. True, the movement has been made before and failed; but no matter, let them try once again. Every dollar spent on an established institution is worth a hundred given to a new, unstable scheme, which a hundred years hence will be in the same condition. Let the money be expended rather upon the liberal endowment of chairs essential to a usual college course, and upon whatever apparatus the University may need, than upon the creation of French and German professorships. Let the studies for a university course of four years be fully and explicitly laid down, and every room so maintained that it will not be necessary to put aside or assume any branch of learning, according as a professor may resign or one be appointed to any department. Let her be perfectly independent of all tuition fees, that examinations may be public and as essentially a test of merit as is possible in our institutions of learning.

These are the necessities of any first-class college. And what are those of the many colleges throughout our Union, founded and cared for like her? Will the people support, consolidate, or abolish? What shall we say about our own State, our own city? Let us really have a University of Pennsylvania. If we are not prepared to make these sacrifices for the one in our own city, let them be for some other of our colleges, and then, as quickly as possible, secure either consolidation or abolition.

A Poor Paying Policy.

The result of the Tennessee election very decisively answers the question of how the colored citizens of the South will vote. Just so long as the Democratic party maintains its present attitude of hostility to impartial suffrage, nothing else can be reasonably expected than that the colored citizens, wherever they have votes, will array themselves *en masse* against that party. They would be foolish if they did not. The colored citizens of Tennessee would be infatuated to vote for a party that seeks to disfranchise them. So the probability is that the Democratic party, for the sake of keeping the comparatively small number of colored men at the North from the exercise of the elective franchise for a few years, will deliberately sacrifice the control of nearly every Southern State.

There was a time in the history of the Democratic party when it would not have been guilty of stupidity like this. But that was when it was actuated and inspired by truly democratic ideas, and when its leaders were men of sagacity and foresight. Now it has discarded its ancient principles, and its leaders are "blind leaders of the blind."

When slavery was overthrown in this country, it must have been apparent to every reflecting mind that the freedman would soon become a citizen. The idea that we could permanently have a class of inhabitants, born on the soil, paying taxes, doing military duty, and sustaining all the duties and responsibilities of citizenship, without enjoying its franchises, was absurd. The thing was impossible. The true course, therefore, for the Democrats was to have at once accepted the situation, and by graciously conceding what it was inevitable the colored citizens would otherwise soon achieve, have left the door open to secure their support. Instead of this, the Democrats have fought the enfranchisement of the colored citizen at every step, and have succeeded in arraying nearly a half-million of voters in solid phalanx against their party. And they have done this without gaining thereby a single substantial advantage. The anti-negro cry has ceased to have any influence upon the people. It has become completely worn out—a fit subject for sneers and jokes. There never was an instance of a great party's making a more complete failure in any given line of policy. Its statesmanship has descended to that low plane where the Rev. Petroleum V. Nasby is its fittest and most complete exponent.

Rents have taken a tumble in New York. The *World* says that landlords who about the first of May last, with characteristic tenacity, held on to the old prices, and even in many instances added on a hundred dollars or so, are now quite satisfied to dispose of their empty houses at ten and even twenty per cent. below the prices of 1866. We notice more places to let in this city than for a long time past.

We learn from forwarders that the new wheat crop is coming forward rapidly.

Old Issues and New Ones.

Our Democratic contemporary asserts that the Republicans are raising "the old war issues," and that "the people are called upon to act as if time had stood still for the past two years."

To which we reply that it is the Democracy that insist upon fighting over old issues, and who call upon the people to act as if time had stood still not merely for two years, but for seven years. Our contemporary still fights its political battles as though slavery were yet alive, as though no great war had been fought, no grand revolution in favor of freedom and human progress achieved. The Republicans are ready to go forward to new issues—to tariffs, currency, public improvements, and the like—but the Democrats insist upon being whipped a few more times on the great fundamental questions of human rights, and we suppose we shall have to gratify them. The old issues will be fully settled in this country when every man enjoys *equality before the law*. When the Democrats are willing to live up to that primal principle of democracy, then new issues will be in order, but not before.

The Difference.

Our Democratic contemporary quotes some pretty hard sayings of Parson Brownlow in the days "before the flood," when he was a pro-slavery man. We believe that Governor Brownlow does not pretend to justify or defend himself for his course at that time, any more than the Apostle Paul justified his early persecution of the Church. But the joke of the thing is, that so long as he maintained those sentiments, and was a bitter, rampant pro-slavery champion, our contemporary thought he was *all right*. It is because he has seen the error of his ways, and is now trying to atone for his pro-slavery follies by an honest and consistent devotion to free principles, that he has become obnoxious to his Democratic censors.

In the mountain counties of Tennessee, where there are scarcely any negroes or disfranchised Rebels, the Republican majority is about the same as the Union majority was in 1861. That tells the story. The contest is virtually the same that it was then.

We haven't seen the conservatives look so crestfallen as they do now since Lee's surrender in the spring of 1865. The Union victory in Tennessee is too much for them. Patience, gentle souls!

Kossuth has been unanimously chosen to represent the city of Waitzen in the Hungarian Diet. The voice of the great orator may now be heard once more in defense of the rights of his native land.

The Conservatives are enraged with the negroes for voting the Republican ticket in Tennessee. They used to feel the same way when the negroes helped to whip the Rebels during the war.

Andrew Johnson's own town and county gave a large Republican majority. What does he think of *the people* now?

The Cretans are reported to have achieved several victories recently over the Turks.

Conscience Money.—The New York *Times* thus discourses on the origin of the term "Conscience Money," adding a few pertinent remarks upon petty pickings:—"General Spinner received another remittance of 'conscience money' the other day—$150—from a repentant ex-volunteer officer. This expressive term of 'conscience money' has now come to pass current as part of the common coinage of our language. It would be interesting to know how and when it first came into use; whether it was the invention of some contrite evil-doer to express the sharp pang that wrung his withers on returning ill-gotten gains, or of some astounded official who received remittances inexplicable except on the ground of a 'smitten conscience.' It is a pictorial phrase at all events, which makes one think of a haggard sinner, sleepless on a rumpled pillow; and the same wretch at daybreak stealthily thrusting, when no one is near, into the gas-post mail-box a packet lined with greenbacks, superscribed to 'The United States Treasury at Washington.' At all events, during the last two years there must have come into the Treasury between ten and twenty thousands of conscience money, made up chiefly of driblets of a dollar, a few scores or hundreds of dollars, and rarely of a sum large enough to be apparently worth the stealing. We fancy, however, that people restore petty pickings more easily than great ones, and that though it be as positive an infraction of the moral law (as we are constantly reminded in infancy) to steal a pin as to steal a pound, yet if conscience demand the restoration of the pin, most men obey her gentle behest more promptly and gracefully than when she urges the giving up of a million."

The Latest Harvest Advices.—Regarding the foreign and domestic harvests, the New York *Tribune* says:—"Our latest advices from Europe bring bad news of the crops. The harvest in France threatens to be much below the average, and in Portugal the vineyards, which furnish the principal support of extensive districts, are seriously affected by disease. In nearly all parts of our own country, however, the agricultural prospects, notwithstanding the wet summer, are extremely cheering, and without a perceptible drag upon our own store we can make up the deficiencies of Europe. We have taught the Old World countries the arts of war and peace, and set them many a good lesson in politics. Now—and not for the first time either—we are going to feed them."

Exemption from Cholera in New York.—The *Tribune* of to-day refers to the absence of cholera from New York city, and says:—"Our exemption, until the 1st of August, from the attacks of epidemic cholera, has been the more noticeable from the fact that that dread disease has been raging in different portions of our own country as well as in foreign lands. The Southwestern cities have suffered heavily from this cause, and from Memphis and the towns of far-off Kansas we have the report of many deaths. One year ago the deaths from cholera in this city and Brooklyn were from thirty to forty per day, and the *Tribune* said, 'Cholera as an epidemic is rapidly upon the increase in this city and upon the islands in the East river.' That we have not the same record to make to-day is due to Providential care, and not to a healthful condition of either our tenement-houses or our public streets. The Board of Health are doing all the law justifies them in doing to cleanse the rookeries where humanity is packed like herrings in a box; but for the purification of our thoroughfares we must look to other officials."

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NORTH CITY MISSION.—NORTH PENN, 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M., Rev. S. IRWIN; MORRIS CITY, 10½ A. M., Rev. J. M. GOLDING; 8 P. M., J. W. CLARK; MOUNT OLIVET, 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M., Rev. J. C. DEACON; FRANKFORD AVENUE, 10½ A. M., H. BURKIT; 8 P. M., J. M. BODEN *

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, HUNTINGDON Street, Port Richmond. Rev. R. C. Evans, Rector. Sunday School at 9 o'clock in the morning. Services To-morrow morning at 10½. Afternoon at 4 o'clock. Strangers are welcome. *

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth.—Services To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Strangers cordially invited. Sunday School at 9 A. M., instead of 2½ P. M., until September 1.

WEST SPRUCE STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, S. W. corner of SPRUCE and SEVENTEENTH Streets.—The Rev. JAMES C. MOFFATT, D.D., of Princeton, N. J., will preach in this church on Sabbath morning, 4th instant—services commencing at half-past 10 o'clock. *

THE REV. R. M. PATTERSON will preach at the TENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Rev. Dr. Boardman's), corner of WALNUT and TWELFTH Streets, To-morrow, 4th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. *

GERMANTOWN SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TULPEHOCKEN and GREEN Streets.—Preaching to-morrow morning and evening by Rev. Mr. DE VEVRE, now of Pottsville. *

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Professor PORTER, of Lafayette College, will preach in HORTICULTURAL HALL, BROAD Street, above Spruce, to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. *

FIFTH UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TWENTIETH and BUTTONWOOD Streets.—Preaching to-morrow at 10½ and 4, by the Rev. Mr. GLADSTONE. *

COHOCKSINK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FRANKLIN Street and COLUMBIA Avenue. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. *

REV. C. M. TYLER, OF NATICK, Mass., will preach at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M., in the NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD and GREEN Streets. *

KENSINGTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching by the Rev. J. P. CONKEY, at 10 A. M. No second service during August. *

REV. WM. M'ELWEE, PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTEENTH and LOMBARD, 10½ and 4. *

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, THIRD Street, above Beaver. Preaching at 10½ A. M. To-morrow, by Rev. JACOB DICKERSON. Lord's Supper at 6 o'clock P. M. *

UNION M. E. CHURCH.—REV. JAMES NEILL at 10½ A. M. Rev. SAMUEL LUCAS at 8 P. M. *

WESTERN M. E. CHURCH.—REV. T. B. MILLER, 10½ and 8. Sacrament, 3½. *

CALVARY M. E. CHURCH.—REV. A. MANSHIP, 10½ and 8. *

OLD ST. GEORGE'S.—REV. M. D. KURTZ, 10½ and 8. Communion at 3. *

SALEM M. P. CHURCH, OTTER Street, east of Front.—Preaching To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 6 P. M., by Rev. C. COCHELL. *

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, FRANKLIN Street, above Brown.—The Sunday services during August will be at 10½ morning and 4 afternoon, by Rev. R. U. B. WEBSTER, of Cornwall, England. *

BETHUNE HALL, TWELFTH Street and MONTGOMERY Avenue.—Rev. P. STRYKER TALMAGE at 10½. Sunday School Concert at 3½. Several eminent speakers. *

LUTHERBAUM CHURCH, NO. 1527 N. TWELFTH Street. Rev. NOAH M. PRICE, Pastor. Rev. J. R. GATES Morning and Evening, at 10½ and 7½. Seats free. *

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GROCERS' AND BUTCHERS' REFRIGERATORS—Cheap and good; warranted cold, and free from sweat, or no sale.

Also, HARRIS' UNCLE SAM HOT-AIR RANGE, which is so admirably constructed that the cooking of a family, instead of being a labor, is really a pleasant exercise.

Also, the NEW MAGLIOCCO HEATER, which is cheap, powerful in giving heat, and saving in coal.

B. S. HARRIS & CO.,
5 16 3m4p No. 149 North NINTH Street.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "Telegraph" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT.

Offices:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 §4p

RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE.

A meeting of the Board of Trustees of the RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE was held at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of FRIDAY, August 2, at the Office of GEORGE A. COOKE & CO., No. 33 South THIRD Street, attended by a majority of the Trustees.

JAMES M. SCOVEL

Was unanimously elected Chairman.

Upon motion, Hon. W. W. WARE was elected Treasurer, and HENRY W. GORMAN, Secretary.

One of the Trustees being absent, the meeting then, on motion of Mr. Gorman,

ADJOURNED TILL MONDAY,

The 5th inst., at 12 o'clock noon.

Attest—JAMES M. SCOVEL, Chairman.
H. W. Gorman, Secretary. [1t

A Committee of two, consisting of J. E. COE and JAMES M. SCOVEL, were appointed by the Trustees to examine the title to property at Riverside, and report at the next meeting of the Board of Trustees.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE
IN
LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 11), or on Tuesday, July 30, the day before the annual commencement.

For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
Easton, Pa., July, 1867. 7 20 4ptf

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
Philadelphia, June 26, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 6th of July next, and be re-opened on TUESDAY, July 16, 1867.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after the 15th of July next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 6th of July next.

All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD,
6 28 5w Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY, No. 2453 FRANKFORD ROAD.
Philadelphia, July 26, 1867.

All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the capital stock of the Company, and who have not yet paid the Ninth Instalment of Five Dollars per share thereon, are hereby notified that the said ninth instalment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above office on the tenth day of August, 1867.

By order of the Board.
7 27 2w JACOB BINDER, President.

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT,
WILLIAM F. SCHEIBLE,
Twentieth Ward. [7 23 1m
Subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD,
Philadelphia, August 3, 1867.

A meeting of the UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION of the above Ward was held on Friday Evening, August 2, 1867, at the public house of John Mars, corner of Lancaster avenue and Haverford road, for the purpose of taking action on the rules recently adopted by the Union Republican City Executive Committee in regard to conducting the delegate elections. After the reading of the rules by the Secretary, it was, on motion of Samuel Haworth, Esq., agreed

That the rules, as laid down by the Union Republican City Executive Committee, be adopted.

On motion of Mahlon Warner, Esq., it was agreed that the sense of this Association be that the hours to prepare a registry of the Republican voters of each division shall be from 4 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. on the days stated in said rule.

Samuel Haworth, Esq., moved that the Secretary be instructed to have the proceedings of the meeting of this Association published in the "Public Ledger," "Press," "Inquirer," "Evening Telegraph," and "Bulletin."

On motion, adjourned.

C. C. PEIRSON,
President.
John A. Maugle, Secretary. 1t*

TO THE REPUBLICAN CITIZENS of Philadelphia.—Agreeably to the Supplementary Rules recently adopted by the City Executive Committee of the Republican party for the government of the Delegate Election to be held on the 27th of August, the Republican Election Officers and the Division Executive Committee of the various Election Divisions throughout the city will sit at the regular places of holding elections (or at such places as may be designated by the registering officers), on the evenings of the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th of August, between the hours of 4 and 8 o'clock, to prepare a Registry of the Republican voters of each Election Division.

No person shall be allowed to vote at the ensuing Delegate Election unless his name appears duly registered in the enrolling book of said Division.

By order of the Republican City Executive Committee.

WILLIAM R. LEEDS, President.
John L. Hill,
Joseph S. Allen, } Secretaries. 8 2 3t

AT ALL SEASONS, IN ALL CLIMES, by both sexes, and by individuals engaged in all kinds of employment, active or sedentary, TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT APERIENT will be found invaluable as a means of regulating the bowels, toning the liver, and preventing inflammatory disorders. [730tuths3t4p
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.—Health consists in the purity of the fluids and solids which compose the human body; if the blood becomes vitiated it infects the whole system by its course through every fibre and tissue. Holloway's Pills not only expel all humors which taint or impoverish this vital element, but purify and invigorate it and by supplying a gentle and wholesome stimulus to the circulation they strengthen each part, and give tone to the whole frame. Sold by all Druggists. 7 23 tuths6t

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHEVALIER'S Life for the Hair positively restores grey hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life, strength, and growth to the weakest hair, stops its falling out at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair dressing. Sold by all druggists, fashionable hair-dressers, and dealers in fancy goods. The trade supplied by the wholesale druggists.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.,
6 10 ws6m New York.

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most reasonable terms. New and Second-hand Pianos constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to.
6 19 3m Warerooms, No. 1103 CHESNUT St.

STECK & CO. PIANOS,
HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS,
AND
MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

These beautiful instruments constantly increase in popularity, and are to be found in splendid assortment at

J. E. GOULD'S,
5 28 stuthtf] SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

STEINWAY & SONS' TRIUMPH.—
THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
STEINWAY & SONS
beg to announce *most positively* that they have been awarded
THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL
FOR AMERICAN PIANOS,
this medal being *distinctly classified first in order of merit, and placed at the head of the list of all Exhibitors, by the*
SUPREME INTERNATIONAL JURY.
This final verdict of *the only tribunal* determining the rank of the awards at the Exposition, places
THE STEINWAY PIANOS
At the head and above all others, in all styles exhibited.

In addition to the above, the great "Societe des Beaux Arts," of Paris (the French National Society of Fine Arts, and the acknowledged highest musical authority in Europe), has, after a careful examination and comparison of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Exposition, awarded to
STEINWAY & SONS
THEIR GRAND TESTIMONIAL MEDAL
"for greatest superiority and novelty of construction in Pianos."
Warerooms, [3 2 4p
BLASIUS BROS., NO. 1006 CHESNUT ST.

CHICKERING PIANOS AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.—The First Premium—Grand Gold Medal—has been awarded to Chickering & Sons for the best Pianos: and also The Grand Decoration and Medal of The Legion of Honor has been conferred upon Mr. Chickering by the hands of the Emperor of France for entire superiority in Piano Fortes over all others exhibited at the Exposition.

W. H. DUTTON,
8 3stf No. 914 CHESNUT St.

ITCH! TETTER!
AND ALL
SKIN DISEASES.
ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT

Entirely eradicates this loathsome disease, oftentimes
In from 12 to 48 Hours!

SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
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Don't be alarmed if you have the
ITCH, TETTER, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, BARBER'S ITCH,
OR, IN FACT, ANY DISEASE OF THE SKIN.
It is warranted a speedy cure. Prepared by
DR. SWAYNE & SON,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Above Vine, Philadelphia.
Sold by all best Druggists 3 2stutn§4p

C. W. A. TRUMPLER
WILL REMOVE HIS MUSIC STORE
FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.
TO NO. 926 CHESNUT STREET,
AUGUST 1. [7 20 stuthtf4p

SEWING MACHINES.

WILLCOX & GIBBS'
GOLD MEDAL
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
NO. 720 CHESNUT STREET.

WILLCOX & GIBBS'
IMPROVED
MANUFACTURING MACHINES,
NO. 720 CHESNUT STREET.

WILLCOX & GIBBS'
SUPERIOR
BRAID MAKING MACHINES,
NO. 720 CHESNUT STREET.

WILLCOX & GIBBS'
"TWISTED LOOP-STITCH"
EMBROIDERY MACHINES,
NO. 720 CHESNUT STREET.

WILLCOX & GIBBS'
CELEBRATED
LETTER "G" SEWING MACHINES,
NO. 720 CHESNUT STREET. [1t4p

EXCURSIONS.

TENTH ANNUAL EXCURSION FROM PHILADELPHIA AND HADDONFIELD TO ATLANTIC CITY, TUESDAY, August 6, 1867, leaving VINE STREET WHARF 6 o'clock A. M., COOPER'S POINT 6·20 A. M., and HADDONFIELD 6·43 A. M.

FARE for the round trip, $1·25.
Children over five, and under twelve, 65 cents.
Tickets for sale at Vine Street wharf and Cooper's Point on the morning of the Excursion, on the cars, and of the Agents of the above-named stations.
The subscriber respectfully solicits your patronage.
8 2 3t* WILLIAM PLUM.

DELIGHTFUL SHADE, REFRESHING breezes, and first class refreshments in the Gardens at GLOUCESTER POINT. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 1 3m4p*

FOR CAPE MAY ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.—The new and swift steamer SAMUEL M. FELTON, Captain L. Davis, leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M.; and returning leaves Cape May on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 7·30 A. M.
Fare..............$2·50, including carriage hire.
Servants, $1·75, " "
Children, $1·25, " "
Excursion tickets on Saturday, good to return on Monday, $4, including carriage hire.
G. H. HUDDELL.
N. B.—Mann's Express Company have arranged to attend to baggage, will check baggage through to hotels, cottages, etc.; also sell Tickets at their Office No. 105 S. FIFTH Street. 7 30 6t

TAKE THE FAMILY TO GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, the most delightful place for recreation and enjoyment in the vicinity of the city. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 1 3m4p*

FARE TO WILMINGTON, 15 cents; Chester or Hook, 10 cents.
On and after MONDAY, July 8, the steamer ARIEL will leave CHESNUT Street wharf at 9·45 A. M. and 3·45 P. M. Returning, leaves Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 12·45 P. M.
Fare to Wilmington, 15 cents; excursion tickets, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 7 30 6t

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO WILMINGTON, Del.—The steamer ELIZA HANCOX will leave DOCK Street Wharf daily at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, leave MARKET Street Wharf, Wilmington, at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.
Fare for the round trip..........50 cents
Single ticket..........30 cents
Chester and Marcus Hook..........20 cents
For further particulars, apply on board.
7 22tf L. W. BURNS, Captain.

EXCURSIONS UP THE RIVER.—The splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER makes daily Afternoon Excursions to Burlington and Bristol, stopping at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly, each way. These excursions leave CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon. Returning, leave Bristol at 4 o'clock, arriving in the city at 6 o'clock P. M.
FARE—Excursion, 40 cts. Each way, 25c. [5 25 3m

SPLENDID MUSIC IN THE GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, EVERY AFTERNOON, commencing MONDAY, July 29. 25 15t*r

FINE HAMS,
SMOKED BEEF,
TONGUES,
SMOKED SALMON,
SPICED SALMON,
SARDINES, BONELESS AND IN TOMATOES,
POTTED MEATS,
PRAIRIE GAME IN GREAT VARIETY,
FINEST QUALITY OLIVE OIL,
And every variety of CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES, by the package or retail.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,
9 14 tuths4p] PHILADELPHIA.

ATLANTIC CITY.

THE SURF HOUSE is nearer the ocean than any other first-class Hotel at this place.

The terms are only $20 per week; half price for Children and Servants.
WM. T. CALEB,
5 8 tf Proprietor.
Ample accommodations for six hundred people.

AMERICAN WATCHES.—The best in the world, sold at factory prices, by C. & A. PEQUIGNOT, Watch Case Manufacturers, No. 13 South SIXTH Street. Manufactory, No. 22 South FIFTH Street. The attention of the trade is called to our large stock. 8 3

NEW GALOP.—THE CELEBRATED "OVER THE SEA" GALOP, by J. T. Quigg, Esq., as performed by Hassler's Band, at Congress Hall and Columbia House, Cape May, just published at MARSH & BUBNA'S, No. 1029 CHESNUT Street. Price, 35 cents. 7 31 6t

TENTS, CANVAS, ETC.—2-HAND ARMY Tents, suitable for Camp Meetings, Hunting Parties, etc.; "Awnings," etc. Also, 500 Wagon Covers, Tarpaulins, etc., for sale low, by
8 2 6t*] A. PURVES & SON, SOUTH and PENN.

CAPE MAY.—ANOTHER GRAND BALL for Children, on TUESDAY EVENING, August 6, at the COLUMBIA HOUSE. 8 3 3t

MANILLA CIGARS.—100,000 NO. 2. For sale by A. MERINO,
8 3 3t* No. 140 S. FRONT Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

THE DEDICATION OF THE ANTIETAM NATIONAL CEMETERY—WHO ARE TO ATTEND.—The field of Antietam, which during the war resounded with the thunders of battle, and was washed with the life-blood of untold numbers of brave soldiers, now is the silent resting-place of the dead. Under the supervision of proper authorities it, has turned into a great and beautiful cemetery. We note the following in the Hagerston *Herald*:—

"The Philadelphia National Guards, who fought in the battle of Antietam, held a meeting lately at their armory, and resolved unanimously to attend the dedication of the Antietam National Cemetery.

"General P. Lyle has written to the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements to know what are the railroad communications between Hagerstown and the Cemetery. We learn, also, that other regiments from Pennsylvania will be in attendance.

"The iron is now being laid upon the Washington County Railroad, and it is to be hoped that it will be finished to Hagerstown by the 17th of September next, thereby affording railroad facilities from Hagerstown for the vast concourse of citizens and military who will be in attendance from Pennsylvania and other Northern States.

"The people of Sharpsburg and vicinity should at once set themselves to work preparing an abundance of provisions."

A BOLD ROBBERY was perpetrated in the Presbyterian church corner of Thirty-fifth and Bridge streets on last Tuesday evening, of which a notice was given in this paper. It was committed in such an open manner that no suspicion whatever of the illicit transaction going on was "even dreamed of." A man, *incog.*, of course, opened the church at the usual time of meeting—though there was to be none that evening—lit the church it its usual brilliant style, and, sexton-like, commenced to sweep about the doors, and to cause a dust—probably to blind all observers—which those indispensable church functionaries know so well how to create. After going through this preliminary operation, he commenced to take up the carpets in the aisles, shake them out, roll them up, and stow them into a truck; one by one were in succession handled, until this unknown genius had rolled about one hundred yards of the carpeting up, and had it nicely stowed away in his vehicle. Then putting out the lights, and closing the doors in a cool and deliberate manner, he left, and has not since been heard of. All the time while he was tugging at the carpets, policemen and citizens were passing and repassing the door; but knowing, as it had been publicly announced, that the church was to be renovated, they concluded that this was the initiatory process, and took no further notice of it.

DOGS.—"Surely man is a vindictive creature," barks out some pestered canine, flying with tail between his legs; to which declaration many affirmative responses issue from smaller "dorgs" and ignoble pups, as they are agonized and partially suffocated by being lassooed. The work of extermination goes on unabated, and the servants of this delightful municipality pursue delinquent and ostracized canines with a pertinacity wonderful to behold.

They even "beard the lion in his den" by stealing, dragging, and waylaying some household pets, and retreating with the coveted prize under a shower of anathemas and vituperations of some Celtic termagant or German virago. During the past week, however, the rain has somewhat dampened the ardor of "ye watchful guardians of ye public peace," and the dogs have had a little respite from continual fear. 94 have been caught, 77 killed, and the remainder redeemed.

WINNEMORE.—Sheriff Howell, upon his return to the city yesterday, visited George W. Winnemore, the condemned murderer, in his cell, for the purpose of confirming the action of his deputy in reading the death-warrant, a succinct report of which, with all the incidents, was published lately in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

During this official visit, a conversation ensued between the Sheriff and Winnemore, and was but a reiteration of that which took place at the reading of the fatal warrant. Winnemore still persisted in declaring his innocence, and in refusing the presence of any spiritual adviser, and evinced that longing for the day of execution—which to him will be, as he says, the happiest of his life—that characterized him at the former visitation of the Sheriff's deputy.

THE RIVER CATASTROPHE—CORONER'S INQUEST.—All the bodies of those known to have been drowned by the sad accident at Mead street wharf having been recovered, Coroner Daniels will hold an inquest this evening, at his office, on Fifth street. The following gentlemen have been selected to act as jurymen:—Messrs. William H. Rotan, Edward H. Hawkins, Eli Krupp, Edward A. Howell, Benjamin Du Bois, and Richard Wood.

LARCENY OF UNDERCLOTHING.—Some time ago, in the afternoon of a pleasant day, some person entered the establishment of Mrs. Halter, on Girard avenue, near Marlborough street, robbed it of half a dozen each of merino shirts and drawers, and also stole $1·50 in small change. Last night John Moran was arrested by Officer Grant as being the thief, and Alderman Clouds held him in $1000 bail to answer at Court.

HEARING BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER SMITH.—Before United States Commissioner Smith to-day, Eli Everitt had a further hearing, charged with executing a false and fraudulent Government warehouse bond fo $80 000. The evidence in the case has already been given in a previous edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. The defendant was held in $3000 bail, to answer at Court.

LARCENY OF WEARING APPAREL.—During the great Sængerfest, a member of the Sængerbund of Pittsburg and Conrad Zwetzer put up at a house on Front street, near Race. The Sængerbundist left, intending to return, leaving his trunk. In the interim Conrad broke the hinges of that receptacle of cloth, and appropriated the best of its contents. He was arrested, and held by Alderman Godbou in $800 bail to answer.

THE RAIN has had its effect upon our rivers. Last night at 11 o'clock the water poured over the Schuylkill dam to the depth of five feet. This morning at 6 it had subsided twenty-three inches, and was going down rapidly. No damage has been caused.

THE GOATS captured this week number twenty-three, of which fifteen were redeemed.

We have reduced all prices
We have reduced all prices
We have reduced all prices
We have reduced all prices
We have reduced all prices
We have reduced all prices
Of Summer Clothing to Close Out Stock.
Half way between } BENNETT & CO.,
Fifth and } TOWER HALL,
Sixth streets. } No. 518 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
And No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WE have just seen the following letter to the "North American Life and Accident Insurance Company," of this city, which we are glad to publish as a fitting tribute to a first-rate Home Company, and with the hope that it may induce hundreds of our citizens to insure their lives against accident or disease. For a payment of thirty dollars, Mr. Knowlton has secured to his family $3000:—

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., August 2, 1867.

Lewis L. Houpt, Esq.; President North American Life and Accident Insurance Company.

Dear Sir:—I have received yours, enclosing a certificate of deposit in the Commercial National Bank of Pennsylvania for the sum of three thousand dollars, being in full of assurance against accidents, made by your Company upon the life of Mark O. Knowlton, lately killed by the upsetting of a locomotive on the Pennsylvania Railroad. I am greatly obliged to you for the assistance rendered me in procuring the proper evidence of death, for the desire manifested by the officers of your Company to hasten the settlement of the claim, and the promptness with which the money has been paid.

Mr. Knowlton's case illustrates the benefit of Accident Insurance. He was employed upon the Pennsylvania Railroad in a hazardous business, and had the forethought to make provision for his aged parents in case of his death. His example should be generally imitated

C. B. ELLIS, Administrator.

EXCITEMENT IN CAPE MAY AMONGST THE YOUNG FOLKS.—Another "Children's Ball," one of the most beautiful of Mark Hassler's popular entertainments, will be given next Tuesday at the Columbia House. It is worth a journey to Cape May to see this affair.

☞ *The Fall in Prices*
☞ *The Fall in Prices* } *Summer Clothing*
☞ *The Fall in Prices*
☞ *The Fall in Prices*
☞ *Is owing to our intention to clear counters for*
☞ *Winter stock. We still have a good assortment of*
☞ *Men's and Boys' Garments.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

DIED.

For additional Deaths see Third Page.

MAXWELL.—On Friday, August 2, J. GORDON, son of Dr. J. Gordon and Emma J. Maxwell, aged 10 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his father's residence, near Rosemont Station, Pennsylvania Central Railroad, on Monday, August 5, without further notice.

MORTON.—On the 1st instant, CHARLES LAURENS, son of Dr. C. J. and Annie E. C. Morton, aged 17 months and 6 days.

Funeral from his father's residence, Chester, Pa., on Sunday afternoon, August 4, at 4 o'clock, without further notice.

☞ TENTH WARD.—AGREEABLY TO the supplementary rules adopted by the City Executive Committee of the Union Republican Party, the regular Judges and Inspectors of Election, and the Division Executive Committees, will sit on the evenings of the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th of AUGUST, between the hours of 4 and 8 o'clock, to prepare a registry of the Republican voters in the various election divisions of the Ward.

First Division—At No. 141 N. Ninth street.
Second Division—At N. W. corner of Ninth and Cherry streets.
Third Division—At S. W. corner of Eleventh and Vine streets.
Fourth Division—At S. W. corner of Eleventh and Race streets.
Fifth Division—At N. E. corner of Broad and Race streets (up stairs).
Sixth Division—At S. W. corner of Gebhard and Race streets.
Seventh Division—At S. W. corner of Sixteenth and Cherry streets.
Eighth Division—At S. W. corner of Twenty-first and Cherry streets.
Ninth Division—At S. W. corner of Twenty-second and Vine streets.

HENRY C. HOWELL,
President Tenth Ward Executive Committee.
CHARLES L. WEST, Secretary. 8 3 2t

FLY } KNEASS & CO.,
No. 631 MARKET Street,
BIG HORSE
NETS. } in the Door. [4 11 tuthsSp]

AGENCY FOR SALE
OF
Union Pacific Railroad Bonds,
FIRST MORTGAGE,
Six Per Cent. Interest Payable in Gold,
FOR SALE AT (90) NINETY AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Government securities taken at the full market price in exchange for them.

Full particulars and pamphlets on application to
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
7 30 1m 5p No. 40 South THIRD Street.

8 808 8 CHESNUT STREET. 8 808 8

G. W. PITCHER,
808 CHESNUT STREET, 808
PHILADELPHIA,

Is now closing out, at the following prices, his large stock of
RUSTIC FRAMES, WITH FRENCH GLASS, BACKS, ETC.

Size.	Former Price.	Present Price.
8x10	$2·00	$1·00
10x12	2·25	1·25
13x16	3·00	1·75
16x20	4·00	2·25
20x24	5·00	3·00

Square and Oval Polished Walnut Frames at proportionate rates.

STEREOSCOPES.
Becker's Patent Revolving. Holme's Patent, 5 kinds. Quirolos' Patent. Lee's Patent, and a large variety of Box Stereoscopes made of Rosewood, Sandal Wood, Walnut, Etc. Etc.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS
Of every part of the World, and of all the Foreign and American Celebrities, Plain and Colored,
AT CLOSING OUT PRICES.

BOOKS:
We are now selling at the Closing-out Prices, in Sets and by the Single Volume, bound in Turkey Antique, Calf Gilt, Half Calf, Roxborough, and Cloth, the works of the following Authors:—

De Quincey, Irving, Hawthorne, Parton, Walter Scott, Winthrop, Bayard Taylor, Milman, John Stuart Mill, Smollett, Disraeli, Hallam, Christopher North, Charles Lamb, Doran, Charles Dickens, Simms, Hughes, Bulwer, Macauley, Emerson, Robertson, Smiles, John Brown, Cooper, Robert Browning, Jane Austin, Gail Hamilton, Charlotte Bronte, Country Parson, Beecher, and many others.

POETS.
Shakespeare, Moore, Hemans, Pope, Byron, Dryden, Scott, Cowper, Milton, Burns, Montgomery, Moore, Marryatt, Ben Johnson, Tennyson, Leigh Hunt, Massey, Jameson, Muloch, Ingelow, Swinburne, Meredith, Browning, and all other British Poets.

☞ AMERICAN POETS.
Longfellow, Whittier, Lowell, Percival, Saxe, Edgar Poe, Holmes, Adelaide Proctor, Bayard Taylor, Emerson, Aldrich, Florence Percy, Buchanan Read, Miss Ambler, Alice Carey, Edna Proctor, Forcythe Willson, George Arnold, Boker, Mrs. Gage, Etc. Etc.

☞ PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES.
☞ Largest Stock in the city, at CLOSING-OUT PRICES.

Book buyers should not miss this opportunity to purchase the works of the best authors
AT LOWER PRICES
Than they have ever been offered to the public. [8 3 3t

G. W. PITCHER,
808 CHESNUT STREET, 808
PHILADELPHIA.

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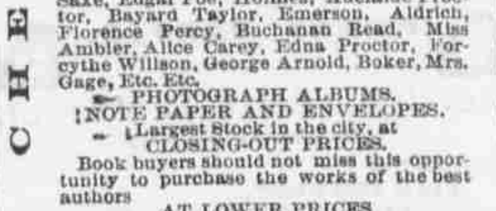
8 808 8 CHESNUT STREET. 8 808 8



RHEUMATISM.
RHEUMATISM.
NEURALGIA.

NO CURE NO PAY.
NO CURE NO PAY.

DR. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY.
WARRANTED HARMLESS.
REFERENCES—5000 CURES
REFERENCES—5000 CURES
IN PHILADELPHIA ALONE.

DR. FITLER,
ONE OF OUR OLDEST PHYSICIANS
ADVISES GRATIS DAILY.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT, [6 29mws tf
No. 29 South FOURTH St

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC.
COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC.
Manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
1 27 6m No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY.
This paint, for tin and metal roofs, old or new, is unequalled. Roofs of every kind, old shingles included, covered or repaired thoroughly. Leaks and dampness prevented. Paint for sale by the can or barrel. Business has prompt attention. No. 543 N. THIRD Street. [7 13 1m] JOSEPH LEEDS.

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC
(NOT A WHISKY PREPARATION)
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS
WILL CURE
DEBILITY! DEBILITY!
Resulting from any Cause Whatever

H

PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM
INDUCED BY
SEVERE HARDSHIPS,
EXPOSURE,
FEVERS,
OR
DISEASES OF CAMP LIFE.
SOLDIERS, CITIZENS, MALE OR FEMALE ADULT OR YOUTH,

Will find this Bitters a pure Tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for its almost miraculous effects.

O

DYSPEPSIA,
And Diseases Resulting from Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs
ARE CURED BY
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

This Bitters has performed more Cures, gives better Satisfaction, has more Testimony, has more Respectable People to vouch for it, than any other article in the market.

O

We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and
WILL PAY $1000
To any one who will produce a certificate published by us that is not genuine.

HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS
WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF
CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY,
AND
DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.

F

Observe the following Symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits

L

REMEMBER

That this Bitters is not Alcoholic, contains no Rum Whisky, and cannot make Drunkards, but is the Best Tonic in the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO.

Hon. George W. Woodward, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:—

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.

I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is not an intoxicating beverage, but is a good Tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system. Yours truly,

GEORGE W. WOODWARD.

Principal Office, 631 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

A

[From the Rev. E. D. Fendell, Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.]

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic to all who are suffering from general debility, or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.

Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL.

[From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptist Church, Philadelphia.]

From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles I found them to be a good remedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach. D. MERRIGE.

[From Rev. William Smith, formerly Pastor of the Vincentown and Millville (N. J.) Baptist Churches.]

Having used in my family a number of bottles of your Hoofland's German Bitters, I have to say that I regard them as an excellent medicine, especially adapted to remove the diseases they are recommended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debilitated, and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, etc. I have also recommended them to several of my friends, who have tried them and found them greatly beneficial in the restoration of health.

Yours truly, WILLIAM SMITH.
966 Hutchinson street, Philadelphia.

N

[From A. M. Spangler, Editor of the Culturist, No. 2 North Sixth Street.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1865.

Some eighteen months since, I was a severe sufferer from dyspepsia. I was not only unable to take plain food without suffering great distress, but had become so debilitated as to be almost unfitted for active business of any kind.

After trying a variety of so-called remedies, all of which proved worthless, I was induced, at the suggestion of a medical friend, to give Hoofland's German Bitters a trial. I accordingly purchased six bottles, which were taken in accordance with your directions.

The result was a complete removal of all distressing symptoms after eating or drinking, and a full restoration of strength, so that I now eat all ordinary kinds of food with impunity, and am able to attend to all the active duties of a large and arduous business as well as at any period of my life: the good effects of the Bitters were manifested before I had taken the first bottle.

I have also used it in my family with the happiest results, and take great pleasure in adding my testimony to that of the many others who have been benefited by it. I find great benefit from the use of a bottle in the spring and fall. They not only create a vigorous appetite, but give a healthy tone to the stomach by strengthening its digestive powers.

If the above testimony will be the means of inducing any who suffer from Dyspepsia to give your Bitters a trial (when it, I feel confident, will give them relief) it is at your service.

Yours truly, A. M. SPANGLER.

Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks county, Pa., was cured of Dyspepsia of twenty years' standing.

Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge and Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia;

Rev. Thomas Winter, D. D., Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church;

Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia, at present Pastor of the Baptist Church, Chester, Pa.;

These gentlemen express, in the strongest terms their favorable opinion of this Bitters.

D

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the wrapper of each bottle.

Should your nearest Druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory,
No. 631 ARCH Street
PHILADELPHIA PA.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States. 7 17 wa2m8

THIRD EDITION

Trial of John H. Surratt.

Continued from Second Edition.

This effort was not to try Mrs. Surratt, but the prisoner at the bar. He objected to the condemnation of the Military Commission that tried the conspirators, and he said in condemning the Commission they condemned the President of the United States, who ordered the Commission, and who signed the death-warrant of the parties convicted.

He had the original paper signed by Mr. Johnson even after the age and sex of one of the condemned was mentioned to him. He condemned the assertion that the Government was all arrayed against this man, and denied it. It was monstrous to say that the Government was here to lap up the blood of innocence. Governments were instituted for the protection of the governed. Unless the law gave protection, how long would life or property be safe? We have been told here that our Government has nothing of divinity which hedges it about.

The Bible says all Governments are of God, and if there is no divinity hedging about this Government, its condemnation is sure. All Governments of the people are of God. When you come to the polls and elect your President, "the voice of the people is the voice of God," and it is ordained of God, and is hedged about with as much divinity as ever surrounded the head of any king that reigned on England's throne. Rome was the greatest of Governments, but it tumbled to its ruin when it failed to recognize and obey God, and it will ever be so whenever a people cease to recognize a Government as of God. Let us see what the Bible says upon this subject.

Mr. Pierrepont read from the Scriptures, Old and New, to show in what estimation Governments were held. It is true God is a God of mercy, but he says, too, though He is a God of mercy, He will by no means spare the guilty. The counsel on the other side have said much about having blood enough, and have said "let us have peace." The question of blood or peace is not now on trial. Have you not had enough of crime and murder, and assassination? and a jury is asked to say "we have had enough of it." The jury does not punish the man. It is their business to see if the accused is guilty of this violation of the law, and leave the punishment or clemency with the power where it properly belongs.

Before proceeding to notice the testimony, he (Mr. Pierrepont) must refer to the attacks that had been made upon the District Attorney. Has anything been seen improper in the conduct of the District Attorney? And yet one of the counsel says, if he had acted as Mr. Carrington had acted he would expect all women, as they passed, to elevate their skirts, lest they should be contaminated. He could not understand all this outburst at the time, but on reference to the "Rebellion Record" he found that Mr. Carrington was an earnest and loyal man, and that accounted for the abuse against him now. Much has been said against Judge Holt, and it has been asserted that the Supreme Court declared the military commission illegal. He denied that there ever had been such an opinion, and he doubted if there ever would be. But he would lay aside all this outside matter, and pass to the solemn business of ascertaining the truth of the evidence.

Death of a Kentucky Minister.

LOUISVILLE, August 2.—Father W. H. Holman, the oldest Methodist minister in Kentucky, died at Centreville, Indiana, to-day, aged seventy-seven years. He was universally beloved, and will be much lamented by his friends and parishoners in this city, where he had been stationed for the last quarter of a century. His remains will be brought here for interment.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 3.—Cotton quiet. The Flour Market favors buyers; 6000 barrels sold—State, $6·25@10·90; Western, $6·25@11·80; Ohio, $9·15@12; Southern, $12@15·50. White Southern Wheat, $2·40@2·45; white California, $2·65. Corn firmer; 72,000 bushels sold; mixed Western, $1·01@1·03. Oats unchanged; 21,000 bushels sold. Beef quiet and unchanged. Pork lower; New Mess, $22·90@23·20. Lard quiet. Whisky quiet.

RAILROAD LINES.

1867.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

	FARE.
At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom.	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express	3·00
At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant	1st class, 2·25 2d class, 1·80

At 8 A. M., 2, 5 and 6 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown.

At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M., for Trenton.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5 and 10 A. M. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Fish House.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—

At 11 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 12 P. M. (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Lines. Fare, $3.

At 8, 10·15 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol.

At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schencks.

At 10·15 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M., for Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,
From Kensington Depot,

At 8 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc. etc.

At 8 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—

At 1·30 A. M., and 1·30 and 6·30 P. M. Washington and New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare, $3 25.

The 1·30 A. M. and 6 30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

July 15, 1867. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY BY RAILROAD, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing SATURDAY, July 13, 1867.
9·00 A. M. Morning Mail. Due 12·25 P. M.
3·00 P. M. Cape May, Passenger. Due 7·18 P. M.
4·00 P. M. Express. Due 7·05 P. M.
RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.
6·30 A. M. Morning Mail. Due 10·07 A. M.
9·00 A. M. Fast Express. Due 12·07 P. M.
5·00 P. M. Cape May Express. Due 8·25 P. M.

The SUNDAY MAIL and PASSENGER TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M., returning leaves Cape Island at 5·00 P. M.

Commutation tickets, good for ONE, THREE, or TWELVE months, can be procured at the Office of the Company, Camden, N. J.

Through tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel). Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residences.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES,
from foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry),
Commencing SATURDAY, July 13, 1867.
8·00 A. M. Morning Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations.
9·00 A. M. Cape May Morning Mail.
3·00 P. M. Cape May Accommodation.
3·30 P. M. Bridgeton and Salem Passenger.
4·00 P. M. Cape May Express.
6·00 P. M. Woodbury Accommodation.
Cape May Freight leaves Camden at 9·20 A. M.
West Jersey Freight Train leaves Camden at 12 M. (noon).

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. Freight received before 9·00 A. M. will go forward the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue
7 21 tf WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA-SHORE!
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.

Five Trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday.

On and after SATURDAY, June 29, 1867, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry, as follows:—

Special Excursion.........6·00 A. M.
Mail.........7·30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached.........9·15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours).........2·00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation.........4·15 P. M.
RETURNING—LEAVES ATLANTIC:
Special Excursion.........5·18 P. M.
Mail.........4·40 P. M.
Freight.........11·40 A. M.
Express (through in two hours).........7·08 A. M.
Accommodation.........5·45 A. M.
Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate Stations leaves Vine street.........5·30 P. M.
Returning leaves Jackson.........6·28 A. M.
HADDONFIELD ACCOMMODATION TRAINS
Leave Vine street at.........10·15 A. M., 2·00 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield at.........1·00 P. M., 3·15 P. M.
SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN TO ATLANTIC CITY
Leaves Vine street at 7·30 A. M., and Atlantic at 4·40 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic $2. Round Trip Tickets, good *only for the day and train on which they are issued*, $3.

Tickets for sale at the Office of the Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street and at No. 828 CHESNUT Street, Continental Hotel.

The Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City. D. H. MUNDY,
6 24 tf Agent.

GET THE BEST.—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING'S Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles, in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.
WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 326 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Haselton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11·55 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.

At 10·15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 1·30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 2·45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.

At 4 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington; for Lumberville at Doylestown.

At 5·20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem, at 9·15 A. M., 2·05 and 8·40 P. M.

2·05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11·20 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2·05 P. M.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1·30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6·15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 5·10 P. M., and 7·40 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 11·50 A. M. and 3·05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·45 P. M.
Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office,
1 13 No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, June 24, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, at 7·15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 7·00 P. M., and 10·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6·15 A. M., 7·15 A. M., 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 and 6·50 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.

Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going east, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·15 A. M., and going west will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

Leave Philadelphia for Media at 5·30 P. M.
Leave Media for Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.
Stopping at all stations.

The Market Street cars will be in waiting, as usual, at Thirty-first and Market streets, on the arrival of each train, to convey passengers into the city; and for lines leaving the Depot take the cars on Market street, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes previous to departure.

The Chesnut and Walnut Street cars connect with all of the above trains, carrying passengers down Chesnut street, past the principal hotels and the Camden and Amboy RR. office, at Walnut street wharf, passing out Walnut street to the depot.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·45 A. M. and 5 P. M.

The cars on Market street will connect with all Sunday trains, both ways, as usual, leaving Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the train leaves Depot, and will leave Depot on arrival of each train, to carry passengers into the city.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
4 13 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—
SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.
Mail Train leaves Philadelphia.........7·00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport.........4·30 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie.........4·08 P. M.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia.........12·00 noon.
" " leaves Williamsport.........8·45 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie.........10·00 A. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia.........8·00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport.........6·45 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven.........8·40 P. M.
EASTWARD.
Mail Train leaves Erie.........10·25 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport.........10·10 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia.........7·00 A. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie.........5·00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport.........4·25 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia.........1·00 P. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Lock Haven.........7·15 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport.........8·35 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia.........5·40 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12·00 M, arrive at Irvineton at 6·40 A. M. and Oil City at 9·50 A. M.

Leaving Philadelphia at 7·30 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4·35 P. M.

All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Summer Arrangements. On and after SATURDAY, June 1, 1867, Trains will leave Philadelphia, from the Depot of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets (West Philadelphia), at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M.

Leave Rising Sun at 5·15 and Oxford at 6·06 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3·25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Car attached, will run on Tuesdays and Fridays, leaving the Rising Sun at 11·15 A. M., Oxford at 12·00 M., and Kennett at 1·00 P. M., connecting at West Chester Junction with a Train for Philadelphia. On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains leave Philadelphia at 2·30 P. M., run ing through to Oxford.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. connects at Oxford with a daily line of Stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with the Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Md.

Passengers allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

5 11 HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

ANNAMESSIC SHORT LINE
AND
United States Mail Route to the South and Southwest.

On and after JULY 8, trains will leave Depot Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, at 11 P. M., connecting closely with Express trains for the principal cities South, including Wilmington, N. C., Goldsboro, Newbern, Charleston, Savannah, Raleigh, Charlotte, Columbia, Macon, Augusta, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, and intermediate points.

For tickets and information inquire at Offices, Nos. 411 and 828 CHESNUT Street, or at Depot, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue. [7 13 3m

H. V. TOMPKINS, General Agent Norfolk, Va.
C. I. TROWBRIDGE, General Passenger Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.
SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing SUNDAY, June 23, 1867, the SUNDAY MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAIN will leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at 7 A. M. Returning leave Cape Island at 5 P. M., stopping at principal Stations only.

Fare, $3·00. Excursion Tickets, $4·00. Good this day and train only.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
6 20 tf Superintendent.

FOURTH EDITION

Trial of John H. Surratt.

Continued from the Third Edition.

We will now come to some facts about which there is no dispute. He proposed to get first at the facts about which there was no debate, and here let one general observation be made, that all the truth is in perfect harmony with every other truth, and every falsehood interposed, dislocated it, and breathes falsity in every case. No man ever violated a law of God, even in this world, that he did not get punished for it. It is so in the simplest transaction of life, as it is in the greater.

Now let us come to one fixed truth in this case. Here it is. John Harrison entered his name on April 18, 1865, in the register of St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal. The name is that of the prisoner at the bar. There is no doubt about that. After that he passed through the hotel. He made no bill, and he fled somewhere. He fled to the house of a man named Poterfield, and then two carriages came up, and two men, both dressed alike, got into a carriage, and were driven in different directions. Well, then, he was fleeing either because he was in the conspiracy, or because he was not. He went to a priest—the priest Boucher—who has not done his church any credit, for the Pope and Cardinal Antonelli gave up the prisoner on account of the hideousness of his crime, and Boucher will hear from the Pope before another year. Here the prisoner remained concealed. Why concealed? It was because he was innocent or because he was guilty. Which it was the jury must determine.

What was going on here at that time? The mother and other conspirators were on trial, and it was published daily to the world. There Surratt was concealed, and did not know what was going on? Boucher will hear from his Pope and bishop before one year, because the Catholic Church would never tolerate such a crime as this. Well, Surratt was concealed until September, and then taken on board a steamer and introduced as McCarty, and the steamer starts upon the sea for the Old World. He is not upon the steamer thirty minutes before he fears an American detective is on board, and he tells McMillan he has done such things as would make him (McMillan) stare.

He could not keep his secret to himself, and he went behind the wheel-house and talked to McMillan He unburdened his mind for relief. When he got on the lone ocean he could not help telling the secret, and he told it. He arrives at Ireland; he hesitated whether he should land in Ireland or England, and after concluding first to land in England, he changed his mind and landed in Ireland. Before landing he takes tumbler after tumbler of rum and brandy, until he is drunk. But in Ireland his conscience pursues him, and we next find him wandering in Liverpool, and he fled again to Rome, away from his country and his kinsmen, and enlists, and changes his name to Wattson.

He supposes himself safe. Safe! God does not allow such things to be safe. It must have been an awful hour when he saw St. Marie's face. God does not let such things be safe. He then goes to St. Marie, and tells him about his escape and disguise, and how he escaped, and then he heard a voice from the Vatican that the Pope's dominions had no place for him. He then makes a leap for his life, and flees to Malta; but he finds no security there, and he flees to Egypt, that ancient land where Joseph was a slave, where is the grandest monument, and there, even the colossal Sphynx, looking through its stony eyes, says that that darkened land can have no place for such treason and crime, and thence he could flee no further, and he is caught and brought over the long sea, and up the broad river, to this city of his crime, and he is here to be tried.

Now this, Mr. Merrick says, was the flight of an innocent man! Does it look to the jury like the flight of an innocent man? It is a mystery that an innocent man should thus flee, and the mystery must be inquired into. But let us go back a little in time. On the 14th of April Mr. Lincoln was assassinated, and the crime sent a thrill through the civilized world. Mr. Lincoln was killed for no crime and for no cruelty. A few weeks before his death he spoke the memorable words of his last inaugural address. (Mr. P. read the address referred to.) This, gentlemen, is a trial of one of the conspirators who killed Mr. Lincoln, and it is the first trial in a Court of civil jurisdiction.

At the conspiracy trial it was said that, as the President was killed in his camp, the case was one for military trial, and it was urged that there were too many requirements here to give a proper trial. But he always held that these matters could be entrusted to a jury of twelve honest men. Because he believes that he is here. He is not here because he affiliates with the Republican party, for he has always been opposed to that party. But if a jury could not find an honest verdict, and it was so demonstrated, then he would bid farewell to freedom.

If justice cannot be done in civil Courts, then let all good citizens say, let the sword write the record. This is no ordinary trial, and all the country is looking on, and every lover of our Government will fall on his knees and pray that no such calamity should befal the country as that a jury should not find a man guilty when the law and evidence say he is guilty.

It is claimed that the people are disloyal, and politicians are, for their own purposes, agitating the removal of the capital, and nothing would please them better than to be able to say, when Congress meets in November, that Washington is disloyal, and will not convict one who is proved to have been an assassin of the President. They will say, let us move the capital where our public officers will be protected.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Before Alderman Beitler, at 2 o'clock to-day, Bernard McGahey, Bartholomew Cranston, and William Hogan were charged on the oath of Albert Bamber with riot and assault and battery, and attempting to destroy the property of the Hope Fire Company; and Thomas Evans was charged with inciting to riot.

The defendants were held in $1000 for a hearing on Monday next.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, July 8, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, corner BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·50 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3·30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·00 P. M. (daily) for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at Newcastle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk via Baltimore will take the 11·50 A. M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11·00 P. M. Train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 12·30, 2·00, 4·30, 6·00, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 4·30 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6·00 P. M. Train runs to New Castle.

Leave Wilmington 6·30, 7·15 and 8 A. M., 4·00 and 6·30 (daily) P. M. The 7·15 A. M. Train will not stop at stations between Chester and Philadelphia.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail, 9·35 A. M., Express, 2·15 P. M., Express, 6·35 P. M., Express, 8·55 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 8·55 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Northeast, Elkton, and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

4 8 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

TO PERSONS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

CALL AT SMITH'S,
NO. 328 CHESNUT STREET
And supply yourselves with
STATIONERY
PORTFOLIOS,
TOURISTS' WRITING DESKS,
DRESSING CASES,
CHESSMEN,
CHECKER BOARDS, ETC.

All kinds of Blank Books, Printing, Stationery Pocket Books, Pocket Cutlery, etc etc., at very greatly reduced prices. 7 6 tf

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines, Etc.
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 103 JONES Alley.

OUR
SATURDAY NIGHT
SUPPER TABLE
SERIES

NUMBER CXXXI.

DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

ALMANAC AND DIARY.

SHORT METRE-ILLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEAK.

July.

Monday, 29.—Grand parade through the streets of Japs and Arabs. These "Children of the Desert" give the city the appearance of the land of caravans. The waist of the Great S-arah was prominent in the second carriage.

Tuesday, 30.—The guests of the Surf House and the United States Hotel, at Atlantic, play a match game of base ball. Base balls are not uncommon among the "surfs" of all nations.

Wednesday, 31.—The Great Rebellion at the White House. General Sheridan contemplates an early movement "On to Washington." Things, in the opinion of the General, are not "All quiet on the Potomac."

August.

Thursday, 1.—A harness-maker in New Bedford has willed to him $137,000. He is so overjoyed at being out of the traces, that he commences ornamenting his property by planting his grounds with swingle trees.

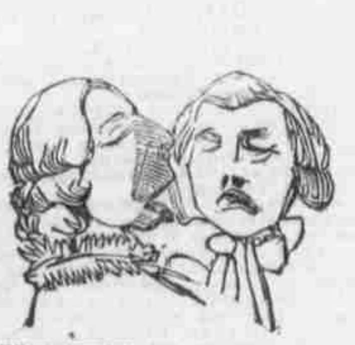
Friday, 2.—Two men who had been at enmity for several years about a debt of $37, "buried the hatchet" in a salmon supper, then ate it. The iron entered into the soul of the man who started the quarrel.

Saturday, 3.—SERIES COLUMN DAY. There has been so much rain this week that the Editor would have to lie in damp sheets, if he wished to say anything pleasant and sunshiny.

FROM OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, July 24, 1867.

Mr. Series Editor:—I stepped into the House of Lords for the purpose of seeing the noble Lords, and hearing their remarks (as they were in turn wakened up) on Lord Shaftesbury's "Clerical Vestments Bill." It appears that last evening the noble Lord gave notice that he would move the bill (although a pretty heavy lift for one man) in the House this evening. He explained the reason for so doing, the adoption of unusual, expensive, and, in many cases, of bad fitting vestments by certain of the clergy, had created considerable anxiety and dissatisfaction, particularly among the clergy of third-rate "livings." That their use would incur an expense that was not convenient for the clergy in rural districts, with rising families, and was consequently operating injuriously to the interests of the Establishment, and which has heretofore been run satisfactorily without such an expensive mode of advertising. Premising that he desired no innovation, he cited numerous authorities (while the other noble Lords were asleep) to show that for the last three centuries the surplice was the only clerical vestment that had been sanctioned; that more than that was an objectionable *surplus*. (Hear! hear! among the reporters, which demonstration was so loud as to awaken the ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.) He also said he would read the Bill, if the noble Lords were willing, and as



THEY SEEMED ALL TO NOD ASSENT

to that (as they had been doing to all other propositions), the noble Lord read the Bill. For the benefit of your readers across the Atlantic, I herewith give a copy of

THE CLERICAL VESTMENTS BILL.

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Church of St. Prydoff Life, } Dr.

	£	s.	d.
To 8 embroidered caps (choristers)	4	6	0
Do. do surplices do.	11	17	8
4 bouquet holders		8	0
Artificial and natural flowers	3	9	2
4 censer pots (chains and bells complete)	5	14	0
12 candlesticks (plated)	8	2	0
1 box wax candles (32-inch)	1	6	0
Total	35	2	10

Received payment for the Company,
(Stamp.)

The noble Lord said that this bill of thirty-five pounds and over was not only onerous to small parties, but in violation of the Canons of the Church, particularly the Canon of 1604.

Lord John Russell rose and said:—"It wath time that th-th-thome of the Cannoth of the Ch-Ch-Chuwch wath altered. The Empewow of the Fwench wath do-do-doing that with hith at all the arthnels."

The Archbishop of Canterbury said it was in the hands of a Commission, and he would like to hear a report before any of the Canons were altered; that perhaps action in certain circumstances ought not to be allowed.

Lord John said:—"I d-d-dont think the ef-ef-efficiency of aw-aw Cannon conthists in a loud wepowt, and Thir Jwames Awmstwong ith of my op-op-opinion."

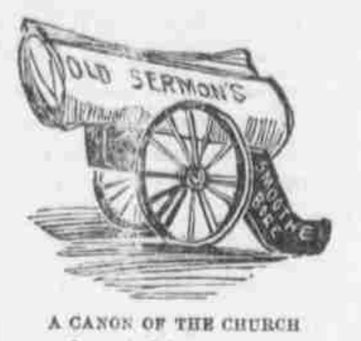
Lord Shaftesbury said he anticipated some objections might be offered to the bill, but he asserted the necessity of immediate action, as the churches that were running ritualistic pieces were drawing full houses, to the great injury of the smaller churches; he wanted immediate action, for if the matter got into the hands of a Royal Commission it would be extended over eight or ten years, and in the meantime close up the non-ritualistic churches in the metropolis. We must not put the ritualistic muzzle on the ox that treadeth out the grain.

Lord Russell rose and said:—"I w-w-would wemove the muzzle from the Cannoth of the Chuwch if it hindeth their ef-ef-efficiency, I w-w-would, by Jove!" (Suppressed tittering in the Reporters' Gallery.)

Lord Shaftesbury, after quoting from various publications of the Ritualists, to show the rapid strides they were making towards a Romish ceremonial doctrine, expressed his conviction that, unless they interfered with it, the body of the Church would be highly incensed, partiularly if the *censers* were given full swing. (Hear! hear!)

Lord John said that was "vewy good for the no-no-noble Lord."

The Archbishop of Canterbury, having wakened up at this little sensation, said he thought the bill that had just been read was not objectionable; indeed, it was very moderate. In his Cathedral they used twelve bouquet-holders, twelve censers, and one hundred and forty-four candles at a pop. He therefore moved that the whole thing be referred to a Royal Commission, with power to curtail the ritual, or to adapt

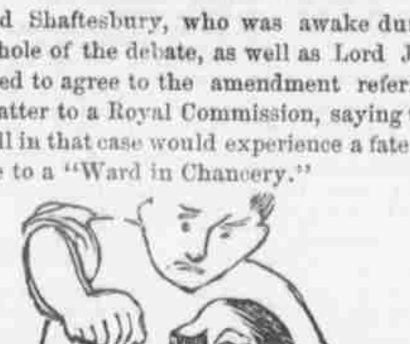


A CANON OF THE CHURCH

to the new order of things.

Lord Russell moved "that they be bweech-loaders, for the doctwines of Thaint Peter mutht give w-w-way to th-th-thalt petre, by Jove!"

Lord Shaftesbury, who was awake during the whole of the debate, as well as Lord John declined to agree to the amendment referring the matter to a Royal Commission, saying that the bill in that case would experience a fate not unlike to a "Ward in Chancery."



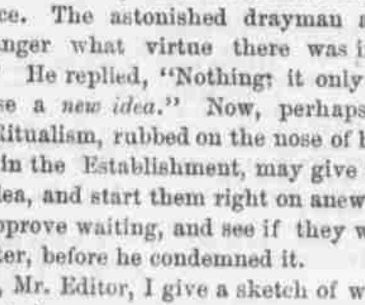
Lord John said that "a f-f-fellowth's head in Chancewy ith a motht inef-ef-efficient place to have a f-f-fellowth's head."

The Bishop of London, who was now awake, admitted that a great evil did exist, but they must have charity. He remembered when at the Covent Garden Theatre the legitimate drama would not "draw," and the manager told him it became necessary occasionally to resort to the spectacular drama to attract the masses. A show-piece has saved the fortunes of many an establishment besides Covent Garden. (Hear! hear!) So with your ritualism. It is the show-piece brought on by the managers to save a dwindling congregation. (Hear! hear!)

Lord John Russell moved that "we diwect the services wather than pwohibit them; that the line should fowm at the d-d-dow and move up the m-m-middle aisle at half-patht ten pwethithely, and that they be well dwilled. It mutht 'dwaw,' b-b-by Jove!" (Sensation.)

Lord Devon warned the house against adopting apparently harsh legislation. He had observed once in the streets of London a cruel drayman beating a balky horse, but the animal was stubborn and refused to move. A gentleman stepped from the sidewalk, and, taking some mud out of the gutter, rubbed the horse's nose with it, when he walked off at a brisk pace. The astonished drayman asked the stranger what virtue there was in the "mud?" He replied, "Nothing: it only gave the horse a *new idea*." Now, perhaps this mud of Ritualism, rubbed on the nose of balky workers in the Establishment, may give them a new idea, and start them right on anew. He would approve waiting, and see if they would pull better, before he condemned it.

Below, Mr. Editor, I give a sketch of what I conceive to be



THE NOBLE LORD'S IDEA.

Lord Harrowby thought the feelings of the congregation ought not to be harrowed by distasteful innovations, and would therefore support the bill.

Lord John Russell said "he was not in a pwo-pwo-sition to ef-ef-ficiently thuppowt any vewy large bill jus-jus-just now, but he would thuppowt the B-B-Bishop of Canterbewwey if the Bishop needed any ef-ef-ficient thuppowt."

Lord Derby regretted the debate till this late hour; but, as Lord Shaftesbury was now asleep, he would move, without waking the noble Lord, the referring of the bill to a Royal Commission, and an adjournment without delay.

Upon a division, the motion was carried by a vote of 13 to 1—Lord John Russell voting to stay there till "bwoad daylight, b-b-by Jove!"

Thus closed the exciting debate in the House of Lords on the Clerical Vestments bill. I left all of the noble Lords asleep, and Lord John hunting around for a place to settle down to nap; but most of them will be wakened up in time to revise their speeches for the city edition of the *Times*.

I see none of the press correspondents here are as reliable in their reports as

YOUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

WOOL GATHERING.

"It is reported that Christians who visit our city, generally, among the sights to be seen, include a visit to the theatres. What accounts for all the 'black sheep' going to New York?"—*Exchange paper.*

Perhaps these "sheep" are led there by the *Black Crook*.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELLERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST. By W. Pembroke Fetridge. New York: Harper Brothers, 1867. Philadelphia Agents: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Until within a few years past, American travellers in any section of the Old World were obliged to rely upon the cumbrous and expensive Hand-Books published by Murray, many of which were altogether too voluminous to be serviceable to one who was taking merely a running tour over the Continent. Harper's Hand-Book was established about six years ago, and as it is subjected to an annual revision for corrections and additions, the number just issued will be found entirely reliable, and of almost incalculable service to the American abroad. The volume contains 662 double-column pages, in clear type, and printed on excellent paper. Not only does it embrace full descriptions of all the objects and places of interest in Europe, but a large share of its space is devoted to Egypt, Syria, and Palestine, and even the popular resorts and romantic localities of the United States and Canadas are briefly sketched.

AN ARCTIC BOAT JOURNEY IN THE AUTUMN OF 1854. By Isaac I. Hayes, M. D. New and Enlarged Edition. Boston: Ticknor & Fields, 1867. Philadelphia Agent: G. W. Pitcher.

The interest excited by the adventures of Dr. Elisha Kent Kane and his companions, in the Arctic regions, has not yet abated; and every reliable volume bearing upon the subject which issues from the press is sure to meet with a cordial reception. Our fellow-townsman, Dr. Hayes, accompanied Dr. Kane on his second expedition, in the capacity of surgeon. In the autumn of 1854, when the brig Advance was immovably fixed in Renssalaer harbor, Dr. Kane despatched a party of eight men to Upernavik, in North Greenland, the nearest point inhabited by civilized beings. This expedition was almost in the character of a forlorn hope, and was placed under the command of Dr. Hayes; but after the most exciting and perilous adventures, during a period of almost four months, he and his companions were forced to return to the ice-bound brig without attaining their object. Dr. Hayes' graphic and entertaining narrative of this episode in Arctic life was first given to the public in 1860, and, from the associations of the author with the lamented Dr. Kane, met with a large and ready sale. A new edition is now issued from the press, containing many items entirely new, and of peculiar value to those who are interested in the subject. The additional matter embraces notes on the Open Polar Sea, which was first discovered in 1854, by Mr. Morton, of Dr. Kane's Second Expedition, and was subsequently reached by the author during his recent voyage in another and more northerly quarter; on Grinnell Land, a strip of territory projecting into the Open Polar Sea, and the most northern known land on the globe, which was discovered by the author in 1854, and on a subsequent visit, in 1861, traced to within less than four hundred and fifty miles of the North Pole; and on the great *Mer de Glace* of North Greenland, which was discovered in 1853, by Dr. Hayes and Mr. Wilson, and revisited by the former in 1860, when he made over it a journey unlike anything of the kind ever undertaken. On account of these new features, the volume before us cannot fail to prove attractive, even to those who have perused the former edition, while for many it will possess all the charms of novelty throughout.

WOOL-GATHERING. By Gail Hamilton. Boston: Ticknor & Fields, 1867. Philadelphia Agent: G. W. Pitcher.

The author of "Country Living and Country Thinking" is as remarkable for the number of her books as for the oddity she displays in devising their titles. The present volume is a rambling sketch of scenery and character, jotted down during a fanciful journey to the Northwest, for the purpose of receiving the proceeds of a wool-clip. The author's peculiarities of thought and style are abundantly illustrated in this, as in all her other works, and there would seem to be, as yet, no falling off in her sprightly manner and vivid delineation of men and things. As the Indian question is now one of those which is being anxiously discussed on all sides, we present the following extracts from "Wool-Gathering" which bear upon it:—

"Who can travel in the land of the Dacotahs and not hear

'The Falls of Minnehaha
Calling to him through the silence?'

We obey the call, and wander on, yet not, like Hiawatha,

'Through interminable forests,
Through uninterupted silence,'

but over well-trodden roads, and past well-tilled farms. Nor can we wholly repress a sense of sadness, a tender regret for what has so utterly passed away. The last place in the world to be sentimental over Indians is Minnesota. In a country where, until lately, a woman might stand frying doughnuts at her kitchen fire, and look up to see a dark, dreadful face in the gathering twilight pressed against the window-pane, watching the process, and receive for her ostensibly hospitable, but really affrighted greeting, only a non-committal grunt, it is just as well not to rhapsodize over the noble savage. When, in addition to this, the noble savage yells out a war-whoop, whips out his tomahawk, and takes off your scalp, it is all over with the poetry of the thing. But while we may not expect that Minnesotians should be affectionate towards Indians, I cannot help saying that the seed of every atrocity which they committed seems to have been planted by our own white Christian hands. Their violence was the result of our injustice. The wrong which they did to us was born of the wrong we did to them. Long-continued, systematic fraud bore bloody fruit. Government agents and traders robbed them of their annuities. Whisky was carried among them by the agents of the Government which forbade its introduction. The meat which Government furnished them, or paid for furnishing, was delivered to them in a loathsome condition. Flour was so completely spoiled that, when the hoops and staves were knocked off, it stood up like a rock, and had to be cut to pieces with hatchets. But why should we go into details? Official investigation revealed a sickening array of facts. By every ingenious and infernal device, by menace and violence when deceit alone was insufficient, the traders managed to stand between the Government and the Indians, and clutch at the larger portion of what was intended for the latter. They sought redress in vain. Is it strange that stupid, ignorant, savage men, having complained and appealed to no purpose, seeing themselves always outraged and overborne by force or fraud, inflamed with rum and rage, reckless of fate and fortified by despair, should finally have taken a rough justice into their own brutal hands? Or that such justice, so taken, should have been goaded and maddened into revenge, and cruelty, and indiscriminate slaughter?

"It may not be possible for the law to take into account the accumulated wrongs which induced the terrible outburst of savage wrath. It may be that the safety of the State required strict legal penalty, regardless of moral desert; but who can doubt that, to the eye of God, the guilt rested most heavily upon those selfish and unprincipled men whose foul deeds aroused the Indian revenge? On them rests the blood of the slain. The Indians, it seems to me, are to be pitied more than they are to be blamed. I pitied them in the very height of their diabolic madness, for it could not fail to be seen that every blow they struck at us would recoil with ten-fold fury on themselves. They are but a handful of unwashed ragamuffins, from whose smoking ruins no Æneas will ever come out to tell where Troy was. But vengeance belongeth unto God, and whatever may be our theology regarding future retribution, it is true in the present world that the wages of sin is death—and death not only to the guilty, but the guiltless.

"If this were an affair of the past alone, it might not be worth while to dwell on it; but recent developments show that the same course towards the Indians is going on. Untaught by disaster, and with no fear of God before their eyes, wicked men are carrying out the same plans of fraud that brought about the massacres of 1862, and that are still springing up in wars and rumors of wars. They care not for the rights of the Indians, nor the safety of the whites, nor the good name of the Government. Indifferent to everything but their own pockets, short-sighted and bad-hearted, they are plunging the State into danger and the country into disgrace."

THE HOUSEHOLD OF SIR THOMAS MORE. By the author of "Mary Powell."

JACQUES BONNEVAL; OR, THE DAYS OF THE DRAGONNADES. By the same. New York: M. W. Dodd, 1867. Philadelphia Agent: D. Ashmead.

The first of these volumes has been some time before the public, the present edition being a new one, with an appendix containing some valuable notes on Sir Thomas More and Erasmus, and their relations to each other.

"Jacques Bonneval" is an attractive sketch of life in the south of France during the latter part of the seventeenth century. It contains a lively description of the great Fair of Beaucaire, which in former times was the largest and most celebrated in the world, and was attended by merchants and curiosity-seekers from all parts of Europe.

RANDOLPH GORDON, AND OTHER STORIES. By "Ouida." Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1867.

In this neatly printed volume, the author of "Granville de Vigne" presents a second series of novelettes which will serve to while away the spare moments of a sultry summer day, and can be thrown aside and taken up at any time, as they are all as short as they are pithy.

We have also received from Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co. the "Globe Edition" of Bulwer's "Eugene Aram," in which that sombre narrative is given complete in one volume, upon good, stout paper and excellent type.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership lately subsisting between JAMES C. ROBERTS, JONATHAN B. ROBERTS, and JOHN R. KIPLE, under the firm of JONATHAN B. ROBERTS & CO., was dissolved on (this) the 20th day of July, 1867. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the said JAMES C. ROBERTS, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of WILLIAM ALLEN, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of EMMA N. ALLEN, LEWIS THOMPSON, and WILLIAM WEBB, Executors of the last Will and Testament of WILLIAM ALLEN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on MONDAY, the 5th day of August, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his Office, No. 273 S. FOURTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 27 29 31-8-1 3 5t*

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The geographical position of Cape Island is in itself a popular feature, when properly understood. Situated at the extreme southern portion of the State, and occupying a neck of land at the confluence of the Delaware Bay with the Atlantic Ocean, it becomes entirely surrounded by salt water, hence favored by continual breezes from the sea.

The bluff furnishes a beautiful view of the Ocean, Delaware Bay, and picturesque back country, taking in Cape Henlopen distinctly at a distance of sixteen miles. The beach is acknowledged to surpass any other point upon the Atlantic coast, being of smooth, compact sand, which declines so gently to the surf that even a child can bathe with security.

Added to these attractions is the fact that the effect of the Gulf Stream upon this point renders the water comparatively warm—a point not to be overlooked by persons seeking health from ocean bathing.

The distance from Philadelphia to Cape Island is 81 miles by rail, and about the same distance by steamer down the Bay, and by either route the facilities for travel promise to be of the most satisfactory character. The Island has Hotel and Boarding-house accommodations for about ten thousand persons. The leading Hotels are the Columbia House, with George J. Bolton as proprietor; Congress Hall, with J. F. Cake as proprietor; and United States, with West and Miller as proprietors, all under the management of gentlemen who have well-established reputations as hotel men. 6 3 mwsl0w

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THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

The Runic Inscriptions—Chronological Record.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:—

Having seen in your paper a notice of the inscription said to have been found by Professor Rafinnson, near the Great Falls of the Potomac, I send you an abstract of the statements heretofore made in support of the theory that this continent was discovered by the Northmen before the days of Columbus, in the form of a brief chronological outline of all the leading facts which have appeared in print on the subject. Very respectfully, etc.,

THOMAS NORTON.

The reported discovery near the city of Washington, at the head of navigation in the Potomac river, of a Runic inscription, bearing date 1051, and of human remains, trinkets, Roman coins of the tenth century, in the place indicated by the epitaph, has fixed the attention of the public upon an obscure but most important page of the history of the continent of America, its first discovery by Europeans. The authenticity of this inscription I am not prepared to question; it may have been engraved, as it purports to have been, in the eleventh century, or it may have been carved there, as is the opinion of many, by W. Langley, whose name, with the date, 1755, appears in close connection, or, possibly, it may have been put there in very recent times, but with what object other than a most complicated hoax, it is not yet determined. Let it be as it will, however, a true or false inscription, the interest it has excited, and the speculation it has elicited, fully warrant the labor of the historian and the archæologist to ascertain its probability or plausibility.

With this view of the matter, and in order to facilitate research, to connect the whole subject in an article that can be surveyed at a glance, as well as to present to the less favored reader a summary of the facts the Hvidsærk inscription is so intimately connected with, or based upon, I have prepared the following chronology of the most important events preceding and following the discovery of America by the Irish, and the Danes, and Norwegians, which, I trust, will be acceptable to your readers. The statements are taken, but with one or two noted exceptions, from the sagas of Iceland and Norway, and from other literary and religious documents, the character of all which is in the main unimpeached, though the details are matters of some dispute. Appended to the chronology I have also made a catalogue of the principal works accessible in this country on the subject of its discovery by the Northmen, by which the following may be verified, or extended to a great degree.

725 A. D.—The Faroe Islands visited by Irish ecclesiastics.

795.—Iceland discovered and occupied by Irish monks. The strongest testimony on these two points is given by Dicuil, in a work entitled "De Mensura Orbis Terræ."

860.—Iceland visited by Gardar, a Dane of Swedish descent, and called by him Gardarsholm, Gardar's Island.

864.—Iceland visited by Nadodd, and called Sneeland, Snowland.

874.—Iceland colonized by Ingolf, a Norwegian. See Gronland's "Historiske Mindesmærker," i, 92—97.

875.—Probable date of the discovery of America by the Irish. The new-found land called Hvitramaunaland, White Man's Land, Albania, or Ireland in Mikla, Great Ireland. "Professor Rafin is of opinion that the White Man's Land of the Northmen was the country situated to the south of Chesapeake Bay, including North and South Carolina, Georgia, and East Florida. * * A very remarkable tradition is stated to be preserved amongst the Shawnese Indians, who emigrated eighty-seven years ago from West Florida to Ohio, that Florida was once inhabited by white men, who used iron instruments.—"Archæologia Americana," i, 273-6. A German writer also mentions an old tradition of the ancestors of the Shawanese having come from beyond the sea."—Beamish, p. 209.

982.—Greenland discovered by Erik, an outlaw for murder, who had set out "in search of the land Ulf Krage's son Gunbiorn saw when he was driven out to the westward in the sea, the time when he found the rocks of Gunbjorn." Erik called the land which he had found Greenland, because, said he, "people will be attracted thither if the land has a good name."

983.—Ari Marson sojourns in Hvitramaunaland, or the Southern States of America. "From thence could Ari not get away, and was there baptized."

985.—Final settlement by Erik and his followers in Greenland.

986.—The coast of North America unquestionably discovered by Bjarni Herjulfson in his search for Greenland, which he afterwards finds.

994.—Bjarni Herjulfson visits Erik Jarl, tells of his voyage to America, and is reproached for not examining the country. Leif Erikson resolves to explore the land, and buys Bjarni's ship. His father, Erik, consents to lead the party, but is deterred by a fall from his horse. Leif, however, sets sail with thirty-five men. They find the land first which Bjarni found last, Newfoundland, which they call Helluland. They put to sea and find another land, Nova Scotia, to which Leif gives the name of Markland. Again they put to sea and come to an island, which appears to have been Nantucket. They cross the mouth of Buzzard's Bay, and sail up the Pocasset river to Mount Hope Bay, where they resolve to winter. A German, Tyrker, is missing, but he is met by a party sent in search for him, in a state of great excitement from the discovery of vines. The settlers gather grapes and fell trees to load the ships. Leif names the country Vinland, and returns to Greenland in the spring.

999.—Voyage of Bjorn Asbrandson to the Western Hemisphere, and settlement in Great Ireland.

1000.—Christianity introduced into Iceland.

1002.—Thorvald takes his brother Leif's ship to Greenland, and thence to America. He sees canoes on the beach, and afterwards finds nine men, and kills eight of them. Dwellings also seen inside the frith. The new comers are attacked by the Skrælings, or natives, and Thorvald is killed. He is buried at Krossaness, supposed to be Point Alderton. His followers return to Greenland.

1005.—Thorstein marries Gudrid, the daughter of Thorjald. He is driven about the whole summer, and returns to Greenland. Attacked by a pestilential disease, Thorstein and Erikson die. Gudrid repairs to Lief in Brattahlid.

1006.—Thorfinn Karlsefne arrives in Greenland, and obtains Gudrid in marriage.

1007.—Expedition to, and settlement in, Vinland by Thorfinn Karlsefne, with one hundred and sixty men. They visit Helluland, Markland, and Keeiness (where Thorvald's ship had her keel broken), and give the name of Furdustrands to the shores of Barnstable. They visit also Straumfjord and Straumney, or Buzzard's Bay, and Martha's Vinyard, and winter in Straumfjord. In this year Snorri Thorfinnson, the son of Thorfinn Karlsefne by Gudrid, was born, in the present State of Massachusetts, being the first of European blood of whose birth in America we have any record.

1008.—Thorfinn passes on to Hop, or Rhode Island, and winters there.

1009.—Thorfinn encounters the natives and afterwards sails to the Bay (to Providence). Returns to Straumfjord, and sails along the eastern coast.

1010.—Thorfinn returns to Greenland, taking two natives home with him. The Dighton Writing Rock, on Taunton river, Massachusetts, relates to this memorable sojourn in America.

1018.—Freydis, the daughter of Erik, induces the brothers Helgi and Finnibogi to undertake a voyage to Vinland with her. They winter in Vinland. Freydis, by her strategems, induces discord, which results in a bloody massacre. The survivors return to Greenland in the spring.

1029.—Gudleif Gudlaugson sails to Great Ireland and finds Bjorn Asbrandson, who has sailed from Iceland thirty years before, established as a chief among the inhabitants of the country. Returns to Iceland with presents from Bjorn, the champion of Breidavik, to his friends.

1051.—Expedition of Hervardur along the coast of America to the south and west of Vinland, where they had wintered. Date of the Hvidsærk Inscription, recording the burial of Susau, an illegitimate daughter of Snorri Thorfinnson, and a distinguished character in the account of Hervardur's expedition, reported to have been discovered on the 28th of June, 1867, on the Arrowhead Rock, on the Potomac river, two miles below the Great Falls, and thirteen above the city of Washington.

1121.—Erik, Bishop of Greenland, sought Vinland, but without success.

1285.—Adalbrand and Thorvald, the sons of Helge, find a new land west of Iceland. The Feather Islands, probably the Penguin and Bacaloa Islands, on the northeast corner of America, discovered.

1288.—Rolf is sent by King Erik to seek out the new land.

1290.—Rolf travels through Iceland, and calls out men for a voyage to the new land.

1295.—Landa-Rolf dies.

1347.—A ship, with eighteen men on board, comes to Iceland from Greenland, which had sailed to Markland.

1349 (or, according to others, 1379).—The western settlement of Greenland is attacked by the Esquimaux, and eighteen Greenlanders of Icelandic descent are killed, and two boys carried off prisoners.

1406.—Andreas, or Enride Andreasson, appointed Bishop of Greenland, goes thither and returns before 1409. After this period all communication between Greenland and the rest of the Danish territory, and consequently between Greenland and America, appears to have ceased, for Queen Margaret of Denmark, and King Erik of Norway, forbade their subjects to trade to the country. The war which then raged in the north of Europe also prevented vessels from visiting the coast, and thus no knowledge of the colony could be obtained.

1433.—A treaty made between England and Denmark contains the conditions that "whatever people have been carried from Iceland, Finmark, Helgeland, and other places, his Majesty of England shall provide, etc. etc., that they be released." In the same year Pope Eugenius IV nominated one Bartholomæus to the bishopric of Greenland.

1448.—A letter from Pope Nicholas V. to the bishops of Skabolt and Holum, written in this year, gives an account of the fate of the settlers of Greenland.

1477.—Columbus visits Iceland to examine the records of the early Icelandic voyages to unknown lands in the far west, for confirmation of his idea that land—Asia, he imagined—could be found by sailing continually to the West.

1492.—Columbus discovers the West Indies, and not the East Indies, as he expected.

1523.—Erik Walchendorff, Archbishop of Throndhjem, excited by the recent discoveries of the Spaniards, proposes to Christian II. an expedition to Greenland, which was rejected.

1559.—Christian III removes the prohibition established by Queen Margaret against trading to Greenland, and send out ships to explore the country, but without success; several attempts are made in the succeeding reigns down to that of Frederick III, in 1670, with similar results.

1568.—Sir Erlend Thordson, a priest in Iceland, still in possession of an ancient chart of Hvitramaunaland, White Man's Land, or Great Ireland, together with the boundaries of Markland, Einfœtingjaland, little Helluland, and Greenland, of which no further information has been obtained.

1680.—First examination made of the celebrated Dighton Writing Rock in Massachusetts. This Runic inscription contains various cryptographs and rude combinations of figures illustrative of the settlements of the Northmen, among which devices may yet be traced the name of Thorfinn, and some figures corresponding to the number of his associates. It was deciphered in the present century by Professors Finn, Magnussen, and Rafn.

1721.—Hans Egede, Pastor of Vaag, Norway, succeeds in planting a new colony in Greenland, which has continued to the present day.

1830.—Committee appointed by the Rhode Island Historical Society examines and reports upon the Dighton Writing Rock.

1863.—The Skalholt saga, bearing date 1117, giving an account of the expedition of Hervardur, exhumed at Skalholt, Iceland.

1867, June 28.—The reported discoveries below the Great Falls of the Potomac river made by Professor Thomas C. Rapinnson, of Copenhagen.

The works which may be consulted with reference to the discovery of America by the Northmen, previous to the landing of Columbus, are the following, many or all of which are to be found in any of the principal libraries of the United States:—

Antiquitates Americanæ, sive Scriptores Septentrionales rerum Ante-Columbinarum in America. 4to. Hafniæ, 1837.

Archæologia Americana. Transactions and Collections of the American Antiquarian Society. 3 vols. 8vo. Worcester, 1820, and Cambridge, 1836-50.

Beamish, North Ludlow. Discovery of America by the Northmen in the tenth century, with notices of the early settlements of the Irish in the Western Hemisphere. 8vo. London, 1841.

Davis, A.—Discovery of America by the Northmen Five Hundred Years before Columbus. 8vo. Boston, 1844.

Engel, Samuel d'.—Essai sur cette Question: quand et comment l'Amerique a telle ete peuplee? 5 vols. in 2, 12mo. Amsterdam. 1767.

Horn, George.—De Originibus Americanus Libri IV. 12mo. Hagæ Comitis, 1652.

Kohl, T. G.—Popular History of the Discovery of America, from Columbus to Franklin. Translated by R. R. Noel. 2 vols. 12mo. London, 1862.

Murray, Sir Thomas.—The Shalholt Saga, in the original Latin, and translated into English, with notes, etc. 8vo. London, 1865.

Rafn, Carl Christian.—America discovered in the Tenth Century. 8vo. New York, 1838.

—— Memoire sur la Decouverte de l'Amerique au Dixieme Siecle. Traquit de l'Allemand, par X. Marmier. 8vo. Paris, 1838.

Smith, Joshua Toulmin.—The discovery of America by the Northmen in the Tenth Century; comprising translations of all the most important original narratives of this event. 2d ed. 12mo. London, 1842.

In conclusion, let me say that, having examined most of these works myself with reference to the Hvidsærck Runic inscription of the Potomac, I was astonished to find the most complicated dovetailing between the two, going to show if the latter is a genuine Runic inscription, the truth of both, or, if the Hvidsærck inscription is a forgery, the most consummate ingenuity on the part of its unknown author.

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7 23 tuths10t Treasurer.

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TO THE HOLDERS

OF THE

LOAN OF THE COMMONWEALTH

OF PENNSYLVANIA

DUE AFTER JULY 1, 1856, AND BEFORE JULY 2, 1860.

Holders of the following LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA are requested to present them for payment (Principal and Interest) at

The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia.

Loan of March 30, 1830, due March 4, 1858.
" February 16, 1833, due July 1, 1858.
" March 27, 1833, due July 1, 1858.
" January 26, 1839, due July 1, 1859.
" June 7, 1839, due August 1, 1859.
" March 30, 1832, due July 1, 1860.
" April 5, 1832, due July 1, 1860.

Also, all BANK CHARTER LOANS due prior to July 2, 1860.

All of the above LOANS will cease to draw interest after August 15, 1867.

JOHN W. GEARY,
GOVERNOR.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
AUDITOR-GENERAL.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
6 15 stuth t8 15 STATE TREASURER.

HARRISBURG, JUNE 29, 1867.

TO THE HOLDERS

OF THE

LOANS

OF THE

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DUE JULY 1, 1868.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND WILL RECEIVE PROPOSALS UNTIL SEPTEMBER 3, 1867, FOR THE REDEMPTION OF

ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS

OF THE

Loans of this Commonwealth

DUE JULY 1, 1868.

Holders will address their proposals to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and endorsed "PROPOSALS FOR THE REDEMPTION OF LOANS OF 1868."

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SECRETARY OF STATE.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
AUDITOR-GENERAL.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
7 2 tuthst9 STATE TREASURER.

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PHILADELPHIA RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH AIR-LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.

Also, all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

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Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO, Agents at Norfolk. 61

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE, FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.

JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie,
TIOGA, 1075 tons, Captain J. F. Morse.

The JUNIATA will leave for New Orleans on SATURDAY, —— —, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier No. 18 (second wharf below Spruce street).

The TIOGA will leave New Orleans for this port August 17.

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1}] No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings,
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The steamship WYOMING will leave for the above port on Saturday, August 10, at 8 o'clock A. M., from second wharf below Spruce street.

Through passage tickets sold and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. [4 1}

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on THURSDAY, August 15, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 (second wharf below Spruce street).

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1} No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

HAVANA STEAMERS.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The Steamships
HENDRICK HUDSON..............CAPTAIN HOWES
STARS AND STRIPES............CAPTAIN HOLMES

These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Tuesday at 8 A. M.

The Steamship STARS AND STRIPES, (Howes, Master), will sail for Havana on TUESDAY MORNING, August 13, at 8 o'clock.

Passage to Havana, $50 currency.

No freight received after Saturday.

For Freight or Passage apply to

THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,
5 18 No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenue

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 61

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).

Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.

Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.

Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages, etc. etc.

For further information, apply to

JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
6 16} No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East and West, free of commission.

Freights received at the lowest rates.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 104 Wall street, New York. 1 1}

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1} No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1} DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

REVENUE STAMPS

FOR SALE AT THE

PRINCIPAL AGENCY,

NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILA.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED.

Orders for Stamped Checks received, and delivered with despatch

Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.

7 29 1m JACOB E. RIDGWAY.

ASTRONOMICAL.

Meteoric Showers—Display Expected in August.

The following communication is published in the Boston *Transcript*:—

The public excitement over the magnificent meteoric display of last year has not, perhaps, so completely evaporated as to denude the expected shower of the coming August of all interest to the popular mind. It is needful, however, to give warning that this exhibition will be tame compared with that seen last November on the other side of the Atlantic. The August and November meteors belong to independent streams, and it could only be by a most remarkable coincidence that the August shower of this year should be very different in character from the usual run of such appearances. In fact, if the reader, on the evenings of the 9th and 10th of August, should succeed in counting shooting stars at a greater rate than three or four a minute, for any length of time, he may retire to rest with the confident assurance that he has witnessed a very satisfactory and unusual display; for, though its recurrence is more regular and certain, the brilliancy of the August shower has, of late years at least, been inferior to that of November.

The existence of the August meteors, as distinct from the sporadial, has been known for more than a century. Muschenrock, in 1762, first called attention to the great abundance of meteors during the month of August. Quetelet, Olbers, and Benzenberg afterward nailed the matter more closely by the discovery that the maximum number occurred on the nights of the 9th and 10th of the month. The latter date being St. Lawrence's Day, this shower has been familiarly known as the Lawrentius period.

The Chinese and other ancient records supply accounts of great showers of shooting stars evidently belonging to the August stream, in the following years of the present era:—811, 820, 824, 830, 833, 835, 841, 924, 925, 926, 933, 1029, 1243, 1451, 1779, 1784, 1789. From these the astronomer Schiaparelli, who has of late made some valuable contributions to meteoric theory, finds what he thinks evidence that this stream of meteors has a period of revolution of 108 years. This, however, is uncertain, and cannot as yet take its place among the recognized and indubitable facts of science.

It will doubtless be remembered that the meteors of the 13th of November appeared to emanate from a point of the constellation Leo, in a part of it commonly known as the Sickle. This apparent divergence of the meteors from one point of the heavens—the necessary perspective effect of paths which, for the small space of time occupied by the earth in passing through the ring, are nearly rectilinear and parallel—obtains also in the case of the August meteors. This point must, of course, depend upon the direction in which the earth is moving at the time of the shower, and also the inclination of the ecliptic of the plane in which the meteors revolve. The radiant point for the shooting stars of the 9th and 10th of August is actually found to be beneath the sword-arm of *Perseus*, between the constellation of that name and *Camelopardalus*. There are also, it is thought, indications of three other radiants for the same nights, of which two are said to be in *Draco*, and the third near the North Pole. If these are to be depended upon, it would seem that there are several streams having a common node and inclined at different angles to the plane of the terrestial orbit, and into which the earth plunges at the same time. It will then be a matter of great interest for observers to determine on the nights in question whether the apparent paths described by the meteors, when traced back, indicate more than one source of emanation.

One item regarding the Lawrentius meteors very worthy of notice is that the earth's encounter with them takes place later and later in the year at each successive annual revolution. During the ninth century it occurred about July 25; in the thirteenth century on or about August 2; in the fifteenth century on August 7. It now happens nearly three weeks later than it did one thousand years ago, which is as far back as our accounts extend. This phenomenon is referable to the influence exerted by the larger planets of our system in disturbing the position of the meteor ring, and thus changing the point of intersection with the terrestrial orbit. This shifting of the point of intersection along the earth's orbit, which astronomers have designated the secular variation of the node, though imperceptible from year to year, becomes very notable in the march of centuries.

A motion of the node analogous to this has also been found to exist in the November ring; in which case, indeed, its amount has lately furnished a valuable criterion as to which is the true of five possible periods of revolution of the ring. This element of the nodel variation may, at some time, perform for us a similar service in the determination of the period of the August meteors.

An Old Scandal Revived.

Several literary journals in England have recently published articles about the mythical Quaker wife of George III, "Hannah Lightfoot." *Notes and Queries* attempted to show that she was nothing but a myth. Mr. J. H. Jesse at once sent a long letter to the *Athenæum*, in which he brought forward several documents, etc., showing that Hannah Lightfoot really existed at the time referred to in the story; that her father was Matthew Lightfoot, a tradesman residing at Wapping; that he was a Quaker; that Hannah's maternal uncle, Henry Wheeler, carried on business as a linendraper, in Market street (or lane), St. James'; that it was here the Prince saw and fell in love with Hannah; that from this house she suddenly and mysteriously eloped, about 1753 or 1754; and that shortly afterwards she was clandestinely married to one Isaac Axford, a grocer on Ludgate Hill, from whom she separated either at the church door, or a very brief time subsequently, after which her family were never able to obtain any authentic information respecting her fate.

Notes and Queries returns to the charge as follows:—

"One of the stories respecting Hannah Lightfoot tells us that she was married to Axford at Keith's Chapel, May Fair; left him at the door of the chapel, joined her royal lover, and was never seen afterwards by her desponding husband. There is this much of truth in the story, as I have ascertained by an examination of the registers of marriage of the chapel in question, namely: that Isaac Axford and Hannah Lightfoot really were married there on December 11, 1753; at which time the Prince, 'bigoted, young, and chaste,' to whose arms she is said to have flown, was fifteen years of age. Is this a very probable story? When I add that Isaac Axford married a second wife on December 3, 1759—something less than six years after his marriage with Hannah Lightfoot, and that he then described himself as a 'widower,' and that this was nearly a twelvemonth before George III ascended the throne—I have told my readers all that I have gathered upon the subject up to this time. I am still pursuing my inquiries, and they shall be made acquainted with the result. But I feel assured that those who fairly weigh all the evidence which already exists upon the subject, will be prepared to share the conviction which I have already avowed, that, as far as George III is concerned, 'the story of Hannah Lightfoot is a fiction, and nothing but a fiction, from beginning to end.'"

An Eight-Mile Walk and One Bottle of Claret a Day.

An entertaining book of sporting gossip, recently published in London under the odd title of "Sportascrapiana," gives, in the words of Captain Horatio Ross, the secret of the remarkable preservation of his fine, vigorous physique to a late period of life. "I attribute it," he says, "in a great measure to having always kept myself in a state of moderate training. I have always lived well, and for many years have drunk nothing but light claret, one bottle per diem; but I have never omitted, wherever I was, whether in town or country, whether the weather was fair or the reverse, to walk regularly eight miles, and generally twelve miles, every day of my life, unless I had an opportunity of going out shooting. I have also, for a great many years, been very particular in taking a sponging bath of cold water every morning." And now, at sixty-five, he can walk his fifty miles, at three and a half miles an hour, without fatigue; and he is still the best rifle shot in England.

Four-oared Boat Race for the Championship of the World.

From the Boston Advertiser, Aug. 2.

The challenge of the Ward brothers to the champion St. John crew, four oars, to row a race at Springfield, Mass., for the championship of the world, is generally known. A meeting of representatives of these crews was held yesterday afternoon in the office of the Boston Water Power Company, to make arrangements for the race, the St. John men having accepted the challenge. James Lee, Joshua Ward, and Henry B. Munn appeared for the Ward crew, and John Morris for the St. John men. Articles were drawn up and signed, according to which the conditions of the race are substantially as follows:—The time is Wednesday, September 11, 1867, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon; the place is the Connecticut river, at Springfield; distance, 6 miles; the water to be smooth, and the weather good; the stake is 1000 each side, in greenbacks. Captain John T. Gardner was chosen as referee, and Mr. William T. Blakhe stakeholder. Each side deposited $250 in the hands of the latter gentleman as forfeit money. A determined though amicable spirit prevailed at the meeting, and there is every indication that the race will be conducted fairly and satisfactorily to all parties. The precise location of the course has not been decided upon. The three-mile course at Springfield, used at present, begins at the railroad bridge, and extends down the river. It is straight for about a mile and a quarter, when it curves to the stake. A straight course for four or five miles down the river may be obtained from this stake, and it is quite probable that it will be taken for the race. The number of judges has not been decided upon. It is to be hoped that when it is, provision will be made for watching the entire course. The crews have not been indicated explicitly, the articles of the race providing that any one crew from New York shall compete with any other from St. John. Of course each side will send its best men, and it is reasonably certain that the Ward brothers, Hank (stroke), Charley, Gilbert, and Joshua (bow), will represent New York, and the St. John crew winning in Paris, the other side. The remainder of the stake-money, $750, will be deposited on the 3d of September.

The Education of Workingmen.

In a recent letter from Dr. Percy, of the British School of Mines, the following passage occurs:—

"Not many years ago, notwithstanding the prominent position which Great Britain then held among the iron-producing nations of the world, scarcely a chemist could be found in any iron-work in the kingdom, and such a thing as an analysis of an iron ore or of iron was hardly ever thought of. What is the fact now? Why, the absence of an expert chemist from a great iron-work is the exception and not the rule. I could supply you with the names of able chemists thus scattered throughout our iron-works. And what is true of this is equally true of other branches of metallurgy. During the last few years I have had the opportunity of seeing the examination papers on metallurgy of workingmen, sent to the Science and Art Department at South Kingston, and I say with confidence that at least in that branch much progress has been made in the diffusion of 'technical education.' I am personally acquainted with many of our chief metallurgical works, and have had ample opportunities of conversing with the workingmen they employ, and I have been delighted to observe their desire for knowledge concerning the principles of their art, and on many occasions how much knowledge of those principles they have obtained."

A Charitable Will.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

In making his will the late Paschal P. Pope, of Boston, remembered, out of his $700,000 estate, the institutions of that city in the following gifts:—To the Boston Society of Natural History, $20,000; to the Temporary Home for the Destitute, $10,000; to the Boston Dispensary, $20,000; to the Sailors' Snug Harbor, $30,000; to the Howard Benevolent Society, $20,000; to the Boston Provident Association, $10,000; to the Home for Aged Men, $30,000. He left also to Harvard College, $50,000 to found the Pope Professorship of the Latin Language and Literature. James Haywood, of Boston, who died worth $200,000, besides his private legacies, left $20,000 each to the American Institute of Technology at Boston, to Harvard College for an Astronomical Observatory, and the American Unitarian Society; $5000 to the Boston Young Men's Christian Union; $2000 to the Arlington Street Church; and $1000 apiece to almost every charitable institution at Boston.

A Telegraph Story.

The *Telegrapher* remarks that "a somewhat singular cause of trouble on the telegraph line was recently discovered by Mr. S. C. Hendrickson while making an inspection of the Sandy Hook wire. This wire uses the Lefferts block insulators, and it was found that the fish-hawks which abound in that vicinity had made use of the block as a convenient resting-place whereon to tear in pieces and devour their prey. The entrails and refuse of the fish had formed a solid mass, in many instances covering the insulator and adjacent wire, causing a great amount of 'escape' in wet weather. It has been found necessary to substitute the glass and bracket insulator, which will improve the working of the line, though at the expense of considerable inconvenience to the fish-hawks. The wires are also found in many instances in the vicinity of the sea-coast to be completely incrusted with salt, deposited from the spray of the surf."

Return of the French Monitor Onondaga.

Yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, the French gunboat Mercedita, having in tow the monitor Onondaga, which started some days since for France, came up the harbor. From the way in which the Onondaga behaved she appears to have her rudder damaged, as, in passing through the Narrows, she yawed from side to side, and steered wildly. If such should be the case, this monitor has met with a similar accident as that which befel the Dunderberg, she having to put back to port under the same circumstances five days after she first started for Europe. These vessels could not have suffered from any stress of weather, as the Onondaga has all her boats and deck fittings complete. The French frigate Themmis has also returned, probably on account of the accident to her consort.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Severe Rain Storm in the East.

BOSTON, August 2.—The most severe rain storm here for years occurred this afternoon, accompanied by a high wind. Accounts from the surrounding country state that there has been great damage to the crops, and there have undoubtedly been many disasters along the coast. Excursion parties which left here for Nahant, Gloucester, and other points, have been obliged to remain over night. The Portland boat did not attempt to start, and the Boston boat from Portland also discontinued her regular trip. Four inches of rain fell in Boston in three hours and a half, and three in Concord, N. H., in three hours.

The Word "Chignon."

A query having been started in England concerning the origin of the word *chignon*, a correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* offers a contribution from *The Lady's Magazine; or, Entertaining Companion for the Fair Sex*, vol. XIV, p. 121:—

FASHIONABLE DRESSES FOR 1783.

By a Lady of Fashion (Grosvenor Square.)

Full Dress—The hair large, and the chignon low behind; the hoop extremely large, the trimmings chiefly foil and ermine, diamonds, and *panache* of white feathers. The bosom of the gown cut very low behind and before. Brilliant roses on the shoes. Diamond buckles to the glove strings.

Democratic Barbecue near Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, August 2.—An old-fashioned barbecue took place at Woodlawn to-day. Two thousand people were present, and were addressed by ex-Governor John L. Helm, Messrs. Rodman and Winchester, and Hanna, of Indiana. Several fights occurred, as usual at barbecues, but nothing serious resulted. The Democrats are very actively prosecuting the election campaign.

Singular Accident in a Theatre—An Actress Caught in a Trap.

From the Chicago Post, July 29.

On Wednesday night, at the Opera House, a very funny episode occurred on the first production of the *Night Owl*. In the first scene, where the lover (Paul Martinelli) seizes his sweetheart in the ball room and jumps through a picture in the first entrance with her, a little *contretemps* not set down in the bill, nor usual to the scene, transpired. Seizing the fragile form of his beloved in his arms, he rushed across the stage, made a dart at the picture, and didn't go through—one side of the panel either being fastened, or else the performer did not jump high enough. The young hero, nothing daunted, pushed the dummy through the trap, and ran off at the second entrance with his *inamorata*, when the audience breathed again.

SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE

Excellent for Females and Weakly Persons.

Used by Hundreds of Congregations for Church or Communion Purposes.

VINUM BONUM BONUM SANGUINEM FACIT.
GOOD WINE MAKES GOOD BLOOD.

VINEYARDS—Los Angelos, California, and Passaic, New Jersey.

SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE, Four Years Old.—This justly celebrated native Wine is made from the juice of the Oporto Grape raised in this country. Its invaluable Tonic and Strengthening Properties are unsurpassed by any other native Wine. Being the pure juice of the grape, produced under Mr. Speer's own personal supervision, its purity and genuineness are guaranteed. The youngest child may partake of its generous qualities, and the weakest invalid may use it to advantage. It is particularly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and suited to the various ailments that afflict the weaker sex. It is in every respect A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.

Samples to be had free at the store of JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & CO., No. 23 North SIXTH Street; DYOTT & CO., No. 232 North SECOND Street.

Invalids Use Speer's Port Grape Wine; Females Use Speer's Port Grape Wine; Weakly Persons Find a Benefit by its Use; Speer's Wines in Hospitals are Preferred to other Wines.

Principal Office, No. 243 BROADWAY, opposite City Hall Park, N.Y. A. SPEER.
Sold by Druggists. 7 23 tuthslm8p

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NO. 913 ARCH STREET.

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CROQUET, $7·50, $10·00, $12·00, AN $14·00 PER SET.

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CLARK & BIDDLE,

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HAVE JUST OPENED

AN INVOICE OF

LADIES' FINE WATCHES,

Manufactured in Europe Expressly for their Sales. 7 13mwsftn4p

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned would call the attention of the trade, as well as the public, to the large and superior stock of

STERLING SILVER AND PLATED-WARE

To be found at their manufactory, No. 35 South THIRD Street, and at the Wareroom, No. 1126 CHESNUT Street.

These goods are all of their own manufacture. As Mr. SMYTH is a practical workman, their PLATED and SILVER-WARE is superior to any in the market.

Having furnished some of the largest hotels in the country when he was the practical partner of the late firm known as Mead & Smyth, the goods can be seen in daily use, and will recommend themselves, at the following hotels:—

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ASHLAND HOUSE, Philadelphia.
ST. CHARLES HOTEL, Pittsburg.
UNITED STATES HOTEL, Atlantic City, N. J.
NATIONAL HOTEL, Washington, D. C.

Although we keep constantly on hand a large and varied stock of the above goods, when desired they may be made to order of any given pattern, at short notice. SMYTH & ADAIR,
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LOST OR STOLEN—A CERTIFICATE OF CITY LOAN for $300, No. 843, in favor of Joshua Martin. A reward will be paid if left at No. 1761 N. FRONT Street. 7 31 wsl2t*

DRY GOODS.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!

Summer Shawls, $1·75.
Summer Shawls, $1·75.
White Shetland Shawls, $3·00.
White Shetland Shawls, $3·00.
White and Black Llama Shawls.
White and Black Barege Shawls.
Sea-side Shawls.
Sea-side Shawls.
Wide Iron Barege and Hernani for Shawls.

LAWNS! LAWNS!

Fine French Lawns, 25 cents.
French Jaconet Lawns, 28 cents.
Best French Percales, reduced to 37½ cents.

Linens for Men's and Boys' Wear.

Plaid and Stripe Linen Drills for Boys.
Linen Duck Coatings.
Extra Heavy Linen Duck for Suits.
Heavy White Basket Duck.
Linens for Ladies' Travelling Suits.
Immense Stock of Linens, all grades.

House-Furnishing Linen Goods

Sheeting, Towels and Napkins. Heavy Barnsley Linen Sheetings, in 54-inch, 72-inch, 80-inch, and 90-inch widths.

10-4 Fine Linen Sheetings, $1·25.
11-4 and 12-4 Huguenot Sheetings.
Fine Cotton Sheetings, all widths.

TOWELS AND TOWELLINGS.

Diaper, Huck, Bath, Red Border, Fringed, and Damask Towels, Towellings by the yard of every description.

Nursery Diapers, Napkins, and Doylies.
Scotch Loom and Barnsley Table Damask.

QUILTS AND COMFORTABLES.

Immense Stock of all sizes of white and colored Marseilles Quilts, Honeycomb, colored Alhambra Spreads, Lancaster and Heavy Jacquard Quilts.

Buyers for Hotels, Boarding Houses, Public Institutions, and Private Families will do well to examine our stock.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

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EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.

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LADIES' BATHING ROBES,

Of good quality, at the low price of $5·00.

CLOAK ROOM.

Water-proof Cloaks for tourists.
Linen Sacques, Shawls, etc., for tourists.
$3·00 Shetland Shawls, another good lot.

BOYS' CLOTHING ROOM.

Summer Jackets reduced from $3·50 to $2·00.
Linen Garibaldis, a good assortment.
Boys' Clothing generally reduced in price.

WHITE PIQUE.

Extra Qualities White Corded, at $1·00 and $1·12½.
Good Show White Pique, at 75 cents.
Fine Stock White Goods, Hdkfs., Hosiery, etc.

BLACK SILKS.

A complete stock, from $1·40 to $6·00 per yard.
Black Alpacas, from 40 to 65 cents.
Black Glossy Mohair Alpacas, 75 cents to $1·50.
Black Wool Delaines, extra cheap.

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Of every width and quality, low down prices.
Shirtings and Sheetings, wholesale prices by the piece.

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Tickings from 25 cents up to finest made.
Flannels, Good White Domet, 31 cents.
Flannels, Grey twilled extra, for 37½ cents.
Flannels, the right kinds for suits, etc.
Brown Huck and other Towellings. [1 2 stuth4p

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TO THE LADIES.

LINEN CAMBRICS,

PRINTED FOR DRESSES,

WHITE FOR BODIES.

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GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.—Great Bargains from Auction.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, will open this morning 1000 yards extra quality double imperial White Canton Matting, slightly stained will be sold at 37½, worth 75c.; Red Check Matting, 25, 37, and 50c., Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 62, 75, 87c. $1, $1·25, $1·37, and $1·50; Ingrain Carpets, wool filling 40, 45, 50, and 62c.; Three-ply Carpets, $1·50; English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, $1·62 and $1·75; Hemp Carpets, $1 to 62c.; Oil Cloths, 50c.; Entry and Stair Carpets, 50 to 87c.; Window Shades, $1 to $3; Plain Shading 37 and 50c.; Table Linens, 62c. to $1·50; Towels, 12 to 25c. Flannel for Bathing Robes, 31c. Muslins, 10 to 25c.; Calicoes, 10 to 18c.; Lawns, 25c. Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 3 19 6m

DRY GOODS.

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229

NORTH NINTH STREET,

ABOVE RACE.

Bleached Muslins, 10, 12½, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 25c.
All the best makes of Bleached Muslins.
New York Mills, Williamsville, Wamsutta, etc.
Pillow Case Muslins, all widths.
2½ yards wide Sheeting 50c.
Unbleached Muslins, 12½, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22c., etc.
All widths Unbleached Sheeting.
All-wool Flannels, 31, 37½, 40, 45, 50c., etc.
Yard-wide all-wool Flannel, 50c.
Domet Flannel, 25, 31, 40, 45, and 50c.
Cotton and Wool Shaker Flannel, 25c.
Shirting and Bathing Flannels.
Grey Twilled, for bathing robes, 31c.
Black Alpacas, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75c., etc.
Black and white Balmorals, $1.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Doylies, etc.
Three bales of Russia Crash, 12½, 14, 16c.
Imported Lawns, 25c.
White Piques, 50c.
Wide Shirred Muslins, 60, 85c., $1, and $1·15.
Nainsooks, Victoria Lawns, Plaid Nainsooks, etc.
Soft finish Jaconets, Cambrics, Swiss Mulls, etc.
Shirting Linens, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80c., etc.
300 dozen Linen Shirt Fronts, our own make.
Linen Bosoms, 25, 30, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½c.
Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½, 15, 18, 20, 22, 25c.
Whalebone Corsets, $1·25; Hoop Skirts, $1·25.
Gents' French Suspenders, 50c.
Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery, large assortment.
Linen Pant Stuffs at reduced prices, etc. etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

NO 229 N. NINTH STREET,

2 29§ ABOVE RACE.

NOTICE!

ENTIRE STOCK OF SUMMER

DRESS GOODS

TO BE CLOSED OUT.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.

OFFERS THE BALANCE OF HIS STOCK

OF

GRENADINES,
HERNANIS,
ORGANDIES, LAWNS,
3 2 wsm6mrp] PIQUES, ETC.

GOODS FOR TRAVELLING SUITS
SUMMER POPLINS, ETC. ETC.
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

STOKES & WOOD.

NO. 702 ARCH STREET,

DRY GOODS AT A STILL GREATER REDUCTION!

LOOM TABLE LINEN, EXCELLENT, AT 50, 62½, AND 70 CENTS.
VERY HEAVY LOOM 8-4 TABLE LINEN, AT $1·00 AND $1·12½.
HEAVY HUCKABACK TOWELLING, 20, 25, AND 31 CENTS.
HEAVY SEA-SIDE TOWELS, 1½ YARD LONG, VERY DESIRABLE.
FINE DAMASK TOWELS, IN GREAT VARIETY.
HEAVY LINEN CHECKS FOR MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR, 37½ CENTS.
FINE BROWN LINEN DRILLINGS, 40 45, AND 50 CENTS.
WAMSUTTA, WILLIAMSVILLE, AND NEW YORK MILLS MUSLINS. 3 9§

COOPER'S,

S. E. Cor. NINTH and ARCH Streets.

A GENERAL REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Linens for Ladies', Gents', and Boys' Wear, Linen Drills, White and Colored Bosom Linens, and Shirting Linens.

Muslins, Bleached and Unbleached, 10c. per yard and up.

White Goods in every variety and price.

Quilts in every variety.

Calicoes, 10, 12½, 15, and 18c.; best qualities.

We now have a complete stock of Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery at competition prices.

Our stock of Shirt Fronts better than ever; every style and pattern, and every price; guaranteed all Linen, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Cheap lot Table Linens, 6-4, 45c.; bargains. Bleached, 8-4, 65c. per yard.

Madame Foy's Corset and Skirt Supporters; every lady should have one.

Lawns closing out at 20c. per yard.

COOPER'S,
6 15 stuth4p. NINTH and ARCH Streets.

608. REMOVAL. 608.

E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.

Beg to inform their friends and the public that they have removed their place of business from No. 322 to

NO. 608 CHESNUT STREET,

UP STAIRS.

Having greater facilities, and more room for doing business, their stock will be considerably increased in the various departments.

Represented by S. STORY. 7 6 1m

DAMAGED BLANKETS.—WE HAVE RECEIVED Two Hundred and Forty-seven Pairs of Fine Twilled All-wool BLANKETS, damaged at the burning of the Factory.

Many of these Blankets have only the slightest soil, some entirely clean, some badly torn, and some very much soiled.

Those who want Blankets for the coming winter may now save many dollars by buying of this lot.

Fine all-wool BLANKETS, for $3 per pair.
Fine all-wool BLANKETS, for $4·50 per pair.
Fine all-wool BLANKETS, for $5 per pair.
Fine all-wool BLANKETS, for $5·25 per pair.
Fine all-wool BLANKETS, for $6·50 per pair.
Fine all-wool BLANKETS, for $7·50 per pair.
Fine all-wool BLANKETS, for $8·25 per pair.
Fine all-wool BLANKETS, for $9·75 per pair.
Fine all-wool BLANKETS, for $11 per pair.

R. D. & W. H. PENNELL,
8 3 smth3t No. 1021 MARKET Street.

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET

Novelties Opening Daily.
—Real Cluny Laces.
—Black Guipure Laces.
—Pointe Applique Laces
—Pointe de Gaze Laces.
Thread Veils from $2·10.
WHITE GOODS.
—Marseilles for Dresses—Bargains.
—French Muslins, 2 yards wide, at 60 cents.

Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; soft finish Cambric, 1½ yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new design very cheap. 7 10 1m

EFFERVESCING GRANULAR SALTS OF CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.

KISSINGEN,
VICHY,
SEIDLITZ,
SARATOGA, ETC.

These Salts, so popular in England, are prepared at the Laboratory of

CHARLES ELLIS, SON & CO.,

Office and Store, corner MARKET and SEVENTH.
Trade supplied on liberal terms. 7 6 stuth2mrp

AUCTION SALES.

McCLELLAND & CO
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SECOND FALL SALE OF 1900 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, &c.
On Monday Morning,

August 5, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, for cash, about 1900 cases men's, boys', and youths' boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, &c. Also, a prime and extra assortment of women's, misses', and children's wear, to which the early attention of buyers is called. [8 1 3t

SALE OF 1800 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES.
On Thursday Morning,

August 8, commencing at 10 o'clock precisely, will be sold 1800 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Calf, Kip, and Grain Boots, Brogans, Balmorals, Congress Gaiters, Oxford Ties, etc. Also, a large assortment of Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, from city and Eastern manufacturers. Open for examination on the morning of sale. [8 2 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

AT PRIVATE SALE.
25 cases fine palm fans, round handles. 7 8

FIRST LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC,
On Tuesday Morning.

August 6, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 2000 packages boots, shoes, balmorals, etc., of city and Eastern manufacture. Open for examination, with catalogues, early on morning of sale. [7 30 6t

LARGE OPENING SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit,
On Thursday Morning.

August 8, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 750 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF EUROPEAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

NOTICE.—Included in our sale of THURSDAY, August 8, will be found the following:—

DOMESTICS.

SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS.—Cases Bleached and Brown Gilboa, Swift River, Home River, Whitestone, Kingston, and other brands.

FLANNELS.—Cases All-wool White and Colored, Twilled Canton, Fancy Plaid and Miners' Flannels.

JEANS.—Kentucky, Oxford Mixed, Doeskin, and Twilled Blue Jeans; Nashua, Sugar River, Brunswick, Hamilton, and Lebanon Corset Jeans.

—Cotton and Wool Linseys, Heavy Kerseys, Fancy Ginghams and Plaids.
—Fancy Madder Prints, De Laines, Wigans, etc.
—Colored Cambrics, Victoria Lawns, Jaconets, etc.
—Heavy Tickings, Denims, Blue Stripes, and Checks.

BLANKETS.—All-wool white and heavy brown and grey Blankets.

CASSIMERES, SATINETS, ETC.

—All-wool and Union, plain striped, and plaid, silk mixed, D. and T. Buckskins and Beaver, tan, Melton, and Rodman's mixed, and boys' fancy Cassimeres.
—Steel-mixed and heavy black Satinets.
—Ladies' fancy Coatings, water-proof and mixed Tweeds.

WOOLLENS.

Pieces black and colored all-wool and Union Cloths, Pieces 6-4 and 4-4 French and domestic black Doeskins and Cassimeres.

Pieces Esquimaux, Castor, and Moscow Beavers, Pilots, etc.

SILKS.

30 pieces magnificent quality, all boiled, Lyons black Drap de France.

300 PIECES PARIS DE LAINES.

In rich fall assortments, all grades, of a favorite make.

500 PIECES PARIS POPLINS.

Including the newest fall shades, all-wool, and splendid qualities.

ALSO,

Fancy Fall Dress Stuffs, Balmoral Skirts, *Fountain Spring* Marseilles Quilts, Cotton and Woollen Hosiery, Suspenders, 34-inch Black Patent Velvets, invoice of Rich Trimmings, Towelling, Diaper, Canvas, Hoop Skirts, etc.

SHIRTS.

Full Lines White and Check Linen, White Muslin, Scotch Plaid, Melton and Blue Woollen Shirts, and Linen Shirt Fronts.

2000 DOZEN LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS.

Full Lines ¾ and ⅝ Plain, Hemmed, and Hemstitched Linen Cambric Hdkfs, of the most favorite make imported. 8 3 4t

N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for examination early on the morning of sale. [7 30 8t

FIRST LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,

August 9, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, embracing a choice assortment of superior goods, which may be examined early on the morning of sale. [7 30 9t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 127 S. FOURTH Street,

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon.

Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 508 WALNUT Street

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.

Handbills of each property issued separately.

1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.

Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS
No. 240 MARKET STREET.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

THE FINE SHIRT EMPORIUM,

Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Every Description of

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Would invite inspection to his FINE STOCK OF GOODS, suitable for the season, selling off at moderate prices.

Especial attention given to the manufacture of FINE SHIRTS AND COLLARS.

Warranted to give satisfaction. 28 rp

KEEP THEM AT HAND!

NEEDLES'
COMPOUND
CAMPHOR TROCHES,
Positive Preventive of
CHOLERA,
Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera Morbus,
Sole Factor, C. H. Needles, Druggist,
12th & Race Sts., Phila.
50 Cts. per Box, mailed on receipt of price.

PATENTED 11th MONTH, 1866.
7 12 2m8p

ROPER'S NEW AMERICAN

BREECH-LOADING REPEATING SHOT GUN,

FIRING FOUR SHOTS IN TWO SECONDS,

Using ordinary Ammunition, Manufactured by the ROPER REPEATING RIFLE COMPANY, Amherst, Massachusetts, under personal supervision of C. M. SPENCER, Inventor of the famous SPENCER RIFLE. Send for circular. 5 16 3m4p

BAUGH'S RAW BONE

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertiliser for all crops. Quick in its action, and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by

BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,
8 4smw§rp Philadelphia.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION,

ORIGINATORS OF THE NITROUS OXIDE GAS,

Extract Teeth without pain or any ill effects.

OFFICE, NO. 737 WALNUT STREET,

6 7 wstm Below Eighth, Philadelphia.